EARTH FIRST!

BELTANE EDITION

May 1, 1985 Vol. V, No. V

THE *RADICAL* ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL TWO DOLLARS

YELLOWSTONE'S WATERGATE

By Arthur Dogmeat

The Fishing Bridge Fiasco

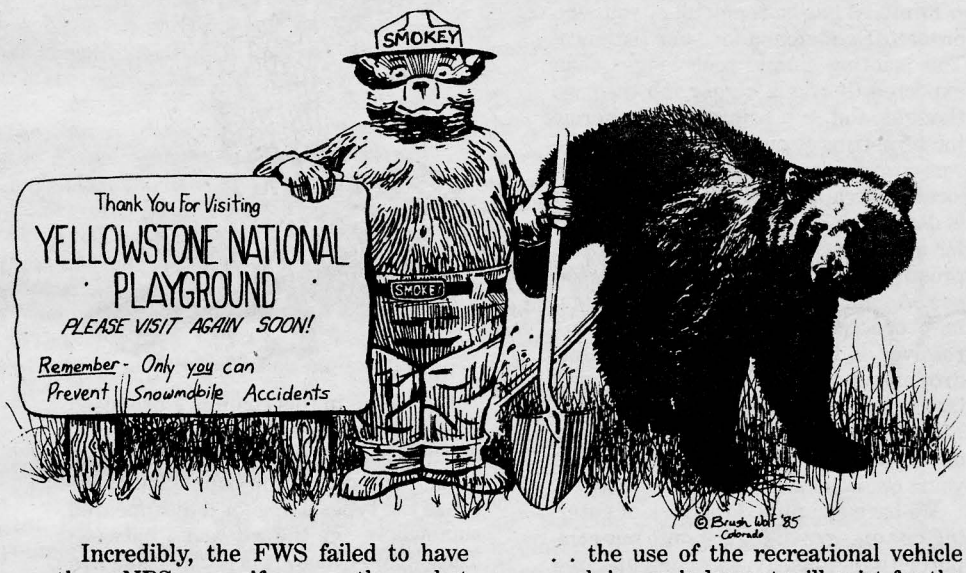
We inspected the Fishing Bridge Cabins on a raw winter day in March, 1980. "We" in this case consisted of Yellowstone Park's Superintendent, other high-ranking officials from park headquarters, the upper echelon of the park concessionaire, and me, the peon Lake "Winterkeeper." My job was to shovel snow from the cabins' doorways so their interiors could be examined.

The Superintendent strode to a cabin and tugged at its door. The door's uppermost hinge pulled loose from the frame. He released the handle and the door twisted askew, then slowly sank to the floor. I burst out laughing. The rest of the crowd remained silent, sullen, serious. Ignoring my raucous outburst, the Superintendent gazed at the debris and pronounced, "This is just the kind of thing park visitors complain about." I stifled another laugh, put on a frown as serious as the one the Superintendent fixed on me, and nodded in agreement. I knew he was right; tourists from Toledo no doubt complained bitterly about these derelict cabins. After our inspection they were condemned, bulldozed and burned.

Furthermore, as part of an agreement between the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), the cabins removed from Fishing Bridge were replaced in another part of the park by a ticky-tacky clump of condominium-style buildings called the Grant Village Hotel. But Grant Village, like Fishing Bridge, was located in prime grizzly bear habitat. As a result, the agreement that enabled the NPS to build Grant Village required the NPS to eliminate the cabins, campground, and recreational vehicle park at Fishing Bridge, a commitment the NPS later reneged on — a blatant violation of the Endangered Species Act. *Maybe.* The FWS, the NPS's twin agency in the Department of Interior, structured the Grant Village/Fishing Bridge agreement in a manner that might not be legally enforceable. We can only wonder if the FWS is just inept, or if this was a conspiracy. But like other aspects of the Fishing Bridge Fiasco, there are no answers, only questions the NPS and FWS won't answer.

Given the reticence of these agencies, it's no surprise that the public's perception of why the NPS failed to close Fishing Bridge is riddled with misconceptions. The NPS, for example, tells people that "political pressures" prevented the closures. We'll learn that this is a self-serving myth when we discover what events caused the political pressure. Actually, the NPS may have collaborated with local political and business promoters in order to keep the campgrounds open. Ultimately, the Fishing Bridge Fiasco is a complex story that raises serious doubts about the honesty and integrity of the NPS and FWS.

The fates of Grant Village and Fishing Bridge were wed in October, 1979. At that time, the NPS was finalizing plans to build a 700-unit hotel at Grant. There was one slight drawback from the standpoint of the planners — the hotel's site was in prime grizzly bear habitat. So as required by the Endangered Species Act, the NPS consulted with the FWS before beginning construction. The FWS gave the NPS a "no-jeopardy biological opinion" — a green light to build — but, "in formulating our biological opinion," says Wayne Brewster of the FWS, "we considered the Park Service's plans to eliminate facilities at Fishing Bridge as part of the Grant Village proposal."



Incredibly, the FWS failed to have the NPS specify exactly what "facilities" at Fishing Bridge would be eliminated, or when. In addition to the cabins, "facilities" at Fishing Bridge included a campground, recreational vehicle park, gas station and grocery store. (Most "problems" with grizzly bears have occurred at the campground and R.V. park.) Since the cabins had been closed to public use in 1976, simply removing the abandoned buildings wouldn't solve the area's bear problems, let alone justify ruining more bear habitat at Grant Village. Yet the FWS didn't request clarification of which facilities would be closed until December, 1980 — and in December, 1980, the NPS awarded $3 million in contracts for construction at Grant Village. A month later (Jan. 26, 1981) Park Superintendent John Townsley sent the FWS a letter stating, "Specific timetables for replacement or rehabilitation of facilities at Fishing Bridge are dependent on public finance." Townsley added that "it is the park's objective to remove the campground prior to 1985. . . the use of the recreational vehicle park in our judgment will exist for the next five years." Then Townsley closed the letter with what proved to be a prophetic warning: "It must be recognized that our intent to remove all facilities from Fishing Bridge must be politically and socially accepted."

Can we really believe the NPS and FWS didn't determine which facilities at Fishing Bridge would be closed *before* the FWS issued its no-jeopardy biological opinion on Grant? Did the NPS play a rhetorical trick on the FWS? "Ha-ha, we only meant cabin facilities." Is it pure coincidence that the FWS waited fourteen months — until the NPS allocated $3 million in public funds for development at Grant — before sending the NPS a written request to clarify which facilities at Fishing Bridge would be closed? And why didn't Townsley conduct public meetings before building Grant to find out if eliminating facilities at Fishing Bridge was "politically and socially ac-

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ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS
UNCOMPAHGRE PLATEAU
COLORADO, JULY 2-7

The Blockaders (L to R, Kevin Everhardt, Ric Bailey, Mike Roselle and Steve Marsden) sing "Take Your Bulldozers From Under Our Noses" at the 1983 Round River Rendezvous in Oregon. Photo by David Cross.

By Marcy Willow

RED ROCK ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS IN THE FOREST OF THE WHITE TREES

"A dark-faced mountain lion paused at the edge of my fire . . . wildlife on this wildest of plateaus often seem to be the gods in disguise," wrote 19th century explorer O.E. Gunnarson. "Great golden bears stroll through forests of white . . . the aspens reach into the blue like the necks of swans." The Uncompahgre Plateau still inspires the sense of awe that Gunnarson felt. It is a high, rugged place, described by Muriel Marshall: "its strata bends up from under the Colorado River . . . towering into cliffs of the Colorado National Monument, [runs] up a long slant for 90 crow-miles south-eastward, butting up against the San Juan Range where it spurts up in snowy peaks . . . grass flats, between park-like groves of pine, fir, spruce, and aspen." Petroglyphs, dinosaur bones, four-hundred year old trees, raspberries and columbine along the creeks.

Here's where Earth First!ers from all over the United States (and the world?) will rendezvous, among Red Canyon aspens (slated for clearcutting to appease the insatiable greed of Louisiana-Pacific). Where naiads wade in the crystal springs which are the headwaters of Tabeguache Creek and Roubideau Creek — both RARE II roadless areas. Mountain lions still

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EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

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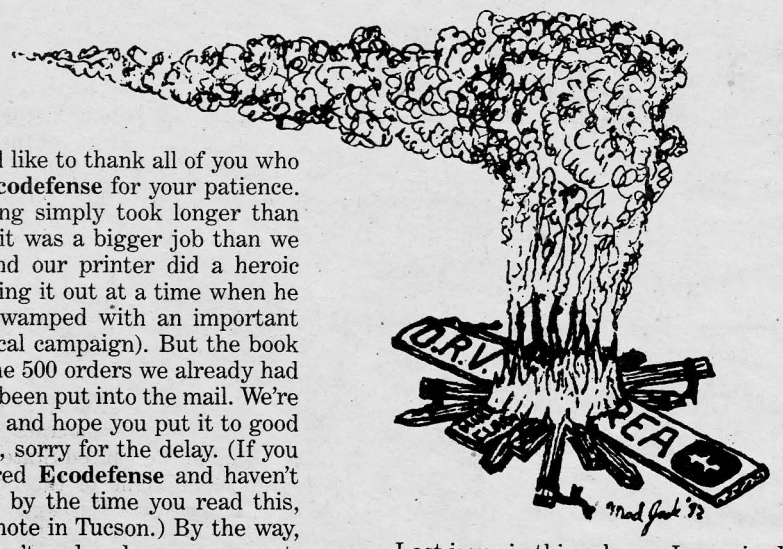
Around the Campfire



First, I'd like to thank all of you who ordered **Ecodefense** for your patience. The printing simply took longer than expected (it was a bigger job than we thought and our printer did a heroic job of getting it out at a time when he was also swamped with an important local political campaign). But the book is done. The 500 orders we already had for it have been put into the mail. We're proud of it and hope you put it to good use. Again, sorry for the delay. (If you have ordered **Ecodefense** and haven't received it by the time you read this, drop us a note in Tucson.) By the way, if you haven't ordered your copy yet, Nagasaki's old bedroom is full of a ton of 'em and we will be happy to ship yours out as soon as we get your order.

We have completed the task of entering our entire mailing list onto our computer (it previously was computerized by friends in Reno) and are cranking out labels here in Tucson. Because there are always possibilities for error when thousands of names and addresses are being typed, please check your mailing label on this issue. If there is anything wrong with it, please let us know as soon as possible so we can correct it. (The numbers at the top represent the year, month and day your sub expires.) If you know others who subscribe to *Earth First!* and they haven't received this issue, tell them to drop us a note so we can check on their subscription.

Last issue in this column, I promised you an excellent essay by Bob Spertus on the "Dark Side of Wilderness." Well, no one found it in the paper. That's because the typesetting for it disappeared somewhere on the airwaves between Tucson and Chico. It is in this issue and well worth reading.

Continuing our discussion of professionalism, compromise and co-option in the environmental movement, we present a thoughtful article from someone with expertise from both ends of the argument: Michael Hamilton, a professor of public administration *and* an Earth First!er. We hope the folks who call the shots in the whole range of environmental groups will read and carefully consider what Mike has to say. Also there are two letters to the editor this time straightening out what they really meant on this issue.

Like the fat, black-bellied clouds that will slip in over the mountains here in Arizona this summer, this issue is heavy with thunder and lightning. From Alaska to Africa, from the old growth forests of the South Pacific to Oregon, from Florida to British Columbia. Forests, deserts, canyons, beaches, rivers, tundra, grasslands — National Parks, National Forests, BLM — grazing, logging, mining, ORVs . . . . The storm continues. But everywhere more brave women and men are standing with wild nature to resist the insanity of modernism.

Stand with us. Come to the Round River Rendezvous and be re-inspired, re-vitalized, re-stored, and re-created. The aspens have stories to tell us.

— *Dave Foreman*

PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

***Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal* is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date (October 10, December 1, January 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1). The newspaper is mailed 3rd class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for $5 extra a year. Airmail delivery overseas is available for $10 extra a year.**

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Although we do not accept the authority of the hierarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of its police power. *Agents provocateurs* will be dealt with by the Grizzly Defense League on the Mirror Plateau.

Contributions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, *double spaced*, and sent with an SASE if return is requested. Art or photographs (black & white prints preferred, color prints or slides OK) are eagerly sought to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. No payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

All material should be sent to Earth First!, PO Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435.

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Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning Earth First! or dealing with subjects of interest to us at POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Clippings about monkeywrenching of any kind would be appreciated. Thank you!

The Post Office does not forward 3rd Class Mail. Please send us your change of address immediately so your copies of *Earth First!* do not fill the trash can at your old Post Office. Some people using clever aliases are not receiving their copies of *Earth First!*. Be sure to notify your mailman that "Attila the Hun" or "The Animal" receives mail at your address.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirement. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Dear *Earth First!*

I apologize to Anonymous Alamere (*EF! Feb. '85) and anyone else who saw my article (What do you expect to accomplish — anyway? EF!* Nov. '84) as "a relentless bitter barrage on the Sierra Club." I agree completely with AA — "It is a waste of time to bad mouth others." Who is or is not a part of any movement will be for history — not me — to judge. Likewise, if anyone or any group loses their soul and leaves a vacuum, that vacuum will be filled by those looking for needs to meet rather than people to complain about. Earth First!'s call to change other groups by being their conscience reminds me of Tolstoy's comment that you cannot change others, you can only change yourself.

I was hoping to explain that continuing process of change in myself when I quoted (released a barrage?) a few friends of mine who serve with me here on some local Sierra Club committees. (No AA, I'm not an EF!er. Their emphasis on property destruction is too negative for me.) I have heard the same comments from state and national leaders. They are justifiably proud of being "pragmatic" — to accomplish a lot; "safe" — to accomplish rather than endanger club goals; "completely cooperative with the Forest Service" — to accomplish more in the future; and "compromising" — to accomplish something rather than nothing.

Those attitudes can be virtues and they give their holders the right to ask: "What do you expect to accomplish — anyway?" Which is to say: "Why are you doing a dumb thing like sitting in jail and ruining our hard won PR image when you could be going with us to a Forest Service planning meeting?" The answer is that I do not expect to accomplish anything. IT HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. The earth was created with beauty and harmony. My goal is to live in that harmony.

For me that means sitting in the forest as if the log trucks were not there. It also means treating trees, loggers, lawyers, Republican presidents, and Sierra Club members as part of the earth. Accepting this harmony dissolved a lot of negative feelings in the Cathedral Forest protests. I came with anger to fight against the Forest Service. EF!ers came with mental monkeywrenches to fight against bulldozers. We rode away together in the squad car having used neither our anger or monkeywrenches, but knowing we had done something for the earth. A cellmate, Peter Swanson, expressed it well: "Protest does not mean to fight against. 'Pro' is a latin root meaning 'for' as in 'prolife.' "Test" is the latin root for 'affirm' as in 'testify.' We are testifying for the earth." We are affirming its harmony.

AA is right: if we disagree, let's drop our membership, smile and go on pulling our load.

- Brian Heath

Dear *Earth First!*

I did not — and would not — flatly oppose public criticism of other elements of the environmental community, as was stated in the blurb at the end of my letter in the Brigid edition. I am amazed that you placed this interpretation on my letter to the editor ("Stop Kicking the Sierra Club" — tagged an "essay . . . received anonymously").

To anyone who read my letter it would be plain that I have numerous considerable criticisms of the Sierra Club. I listed several in my letter.

If I did not have serious criticisms of the mainstream environmental community, I would still be involved with such groups, rather than Earth First!. Of all the conservation groups with which I am familiar, Earth First! is most on the cutting edge in terms of ideas, ap-

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proaches and spirit. Yet I am alarmed that Earth First!, as expressed in this newspaper, is so prone to the same major flaw that many of its peer groups in the movement are: reserving its harshest criticism — and unbalanced criticism, in the case of the writer I was addressing — for the adherents to its own cause.

While it may be good fun to call all Forest Service employees "Freddies," let's recognize, at least occasionally, that there are some committed, conservation-minded people in the Forest Service, whether they are working to change the Service, or are only helplessly caught up in a misguided bureaucracy. Not every "Freddie" is an apologist for the Forest Service.

Similarly, not every Sierra Club member fully endorses all its policies nor is a Yuppie in a three-piece suit.

To assert or imply this on the part of writers like many in *Earth First!* is to generalize, to be simplistic, and to slander. It is an attitude that may entertain for a while, but foreshortens the effectiveness of the Earth First! movement. Any mature person will recognize the bankruptcy of simplistic generalizations and may judge the Earth First! movement accordingly.

My letter sought to oppose the views of one of *Earth First!'s* writers, not to oppose his free speech in *Earth First!'s* columns. My letter was no more a statement in opposition to criticizing other elements of the environmental community than Dave Foreman's response ("Faded Love") was an essay in opposition to public criticism of Earth First!.

Finally, debates such as this are an important part of what Earth First! is about. The new environmental movement is in an exciting period of gestation, or of intellectual metamorphosis. We need to openly debate all these issues to establish our new directions. Earth First! provides a welcome forum.

— Alamere

(Editor's reply: my apologies if I mis-named Alamere's original piece. Nonetheless, this is a damn confusing brouhaha for a simple fellow like me and I'm going to have to go back and read both Alamere's and Brian Heath's original essays to figure out what's what. It may also be important to point out that the original popularizer of the term "Freddie" is a Forest Service employee and that the editor of this critical journal is a long-time member of the Sierra Club (in fact was the vice-chair of the Rio Grande Chapter for several years and once even ran for the National Sierra Club Board of Directors). Let's keep the debate going. We may even make this tired old movement spry again.)

Dear *Earth First!*

After moving cross country away from my home in the West, I thought sadly I had left my Earth First! compatriots behind. Last week I was doing my Earth First!ly duty of cashing in on happy hour at my local north Georgia pub. After a few beers me and my buddies at the bar began lamenting about the state of the wilderness and atrocities being perpetrated on it. We all started foaming at the mouth until one of us mentioned Earth First!. It turned out that all four of us at the bar were hardcore Earth First! supporters but none of us had known the others were! Now our lives are happier because we can discuss items from the EF! newspaper, quote things from The Monkey Wrench Gang and discuss philosphical aspects of ecodefense.

— Georgia

Dear *EF!*

Howie Wolke in "The Grizzly Den" (*EF!* 3/20/85) mirrors my own views on the hunting controversy to a tee! Although I don't hunt myself (but would if necessary), I am a true-blooded wilderness homesteader who understands the ways of the wild. And I eat meat because I enjoy it — and need it as part of my nutritional requirements. Although my life-mate is a vegetarian and a dyed-in-the-wool anti-hunter, I feel anti-hunting views are just another erosion away from the true rural way of life, by people who are not really in tune with our Mother Earth roots.

- a non-anti-hunting wife

Dear *EF!*

Thank you for "Wolke on Hunting." Howie, you're welcome to my camp anytime. Finally someone noted the difference between "hunt" and "kill." As the philosopher once said, "One does not hunt in order to kill, one kills in order to go hunting." Keep fighting the good fight.

- Zopilote Smith

Dear *Earth First!*

Once again Howie Wolke has shown that even rednecks can make sense sometimes. His article in defense of hunting was the most rational I've read. He almost makes me want to give up my tofu burgers and organic bean sprouts and sink my incisors in a nice bloody elk steak.

But Howie misses a powerful argument for doing one's own meat-gathering. Hunting is *responsible* — the guy or gal that pulls the trigger is taking responsibility for the killing. Contrast how most of us buy our meat: we select a limp slice of flesh wrapped in plastic in a flourescent-lit supermarket counter, perhaps under a sign depicting a smiling Hereford or a dancing pig in a butcher's hat. The meat-cutters are hidden behind a wall; the actual killing takes place in a smelly Chicage stockyard, where a hormone-drugged steer is pushed up to the man with the spike gun. That's why I gave up eating meat: no high morality, just simple disgust.

— Fred Swanson
Helena, Montana

Dear *Earth First!*

There are a number of defects in Howie Wolke's justification for sport killing. For example, he seems to believe that there can be "ethical" hunting without "slob" hunters. Given the distribution of abilities among humans, a few on the high end, most in the middle and low end, "slob" hunters will be around as long as hunting exists, insisting that their purchase of a license is their warrant to kill pretty much as they please.

Wolke asserts that "the importance of the hunt supercedes the importance of the kill." Then why not hunt with a camera? All the skills of observation and tracking are the same but no animal is terrorized, killed, or wounded.

Wolke says hunting does not cause the extinction of species. Tell it to the Alaskan wolves who are being exterminated so humans will have more moose to kill. Predator populations the world over have been decimated to create more abundant prey for human hunters.

He has an ethical problem with the idea of killing wild animals for money, but is it possible that Wolke, described as a guide and outfitter, defends hunting so vociferously because he guides and outfits hunting parties, ie profits from the existence of sport hunting?

Thoreau said, "This curious world which we inhabit is more wonderful than it is convenient; more beautiful than it is useful; it is more to be admired than it is to be used." Sad to say, Wolke seems to share the extractors' philosophy that the world exists to satisfy human impulses: the impulse of extractors to obtain cheap materials and easy energy, the impulse of Wolke to satisfy his "natural" desire for bloody red meat and the thrill of the hunt.

In fact there is a challenge far greater than the demands of the hunt that the radical ecologist should welcome. It is how to forego the cheap, easy, but earth-devastating solutions to resource acquisition, how to choose diets that do not contribute to the destruction of tropical rainforests and public lands in the western US, how to structure one's life in a way that emphasizes forbearance rather than exuberant consumption. A growing number of people welcome this challenge and accept the life style it requires. To them, Howie Wolke's boasts of natural living and quest for the taste of wild meat seem to be a voice of self-indulgence that rings hollow in the pages of a journal which otherwise advocates the principle of a non-consumptive relationship with this old majesty earth.

—Philip Chamberlain
Lansing, Michigan

(Editor's note: It should be pointed out that Howie is a backpacking guide and outfitter and not a hunting guide.)

Dear *Earth First!*

I would not want your readers to think that I am using the EF! journal to peddle my books and line my pockets. Therefore I would like to explain that the Abbey books sold through Earth First! are donated by the publisher. The author receives no royalty. All proceeds go to Earth First!.

- Edward Abbey
Oracle, Arizona

Dear *Earth First!*

I must correct the figures for Vermont presented in the table "How Much Was Won? How Much Was Lost?" (Yule '84). The table correctly notes that the RARE II acreage studied in the state was nearly 56,000 and that the Vermont Wilderness Act designated about 41,000 acres as wilderness. It then concludes that 14,000+ acres were "released." This last figure is wrong. In addition to designating wilderness, the Act also established a White Rocks National Recreation Area containing another 22,000 acres. The only significant difference between this area and wilderness is that existing snowmobile trails will be allowed to remain. Road-building, commercial logging, mineral leasing, and ORV use (other than snowmobiles on existing trails) are all banned. Thus no acreage was released and the amount protected was approximately 63,000 acres. Your percentage column should therefore read 112%!

This resolution to RARE II was supported by the Vermont Wilderness Association, the Vermont Audubon Council and other conservation groups in the belief that we should seek to protect as much land as we can and not get hung up on what it is called.

- Wally Elton, President
Vermont Audubon Council

EDITORIAL
THE FALLEN RANGERS

Two of the most respected agencies in the United States Government have been the US Forest Service and the National Park Service. Even more than the fabled agents of the FBI, Forest Rangers and Park Rangers have symbolized the best of America. These noble and selfless guardians of the wild, professionals in the best sense, interpreters and protectors of the natural world for the American public, have never been tarnished. They have been classic American heroes.

Until now.

Controversy, not respect, is what has come to surround the Forest Service in recent years. Instead of the respectful term "Ranger," the mocking pejorative "Freddie" is the name the employees of the Forest Service hear from the outdoors public. Over the last decade or so, it has become clear that the independent and forthright United States Forest Service has become the toady of the large timber corporations. Now, as the *San Francisco Chronicle* reports, the Forest Service is not only corrupt but dishonest. It seems that reforestation records have been deliberately falsified to meet agency quotas, that what happens on the ground is irrelevant, that all that matters is the paper trail. What would Fred MacMurray say? (Fred, of course, was a good "Freddie" who starred in the classic motion picture on the Forest Service.)

Even more shocking, though, is the diminishing of the character of the National Park Service. Maybe it began with the Yogi the Bear cartoons when the Park Ranger was portrayed as a bumbling, stupid cop. But it really stems from the Park Service becoming the stooge for giant corporations — not the timber companies, but the Park Concessionaires who "provide" services in the National Parks for the motorized tourist at a healthy profit. These monopolies, for all practical purposes, now own the National Parks, and the once incorruptible Ranger works for them — not for the public, not for the bears, not for the land.

One of the outstanding examples of this treasonous behavior is Yellowstone National Park. Arthur Dogmeat, in our cover story this issue, presents disturbing facts concerning the most sacred duty of the National Park Service — their stewardship of wild creatures and wild land — in the protection of the endangered grizzly bear in Yellowstone.

The haunting question that leaps out from the words of his article is this:

Did the National Park Service, knowingly, deliberately, consciously, premeditatively, decide at some point that the Grizzly Bear was incompatible with their industrial tourism plans for Yellowstone? Has the Park Service made the decision that the Grizzly has to go from Yellowstone?

That is the question that tears at us as we consider the recent history of Park Service "management" of the big bear in Yellowstone. All of their actions concerning bears, from the bungled closure of the dumps to the Fishing Bridge fiasco, leads to the conclusion that the Park Service is doing all that they can to exterminate *Ursus horribilis* from the Yellowstone ecosystem. The only other possible conclusion is that the Park Service management in Yellowstone has been composed of the most inept collection of bureaucrats that could be found in the United States (or that we imported some of the Soviet Union's notorious agricultural planning commissars).

There are still fine men and women working for the Park Service and the Forest Service. But their corrupt, politicized bosses do them, the nation, and the land a profound disservice. It is time that the employees of our once-finest Federal agencies come public with the horror stories of dishonesty, incompetence and criminal conspiracy in these two agencies. We need more Deep Roots. Only a thorough housecleaning by the good people of the agencies, the public and Congress can restore the Park Service and Forest Service to a place of respect in American society and return them to their vital role as guardians of the American wilderness.

— *Dave Foreman*

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SNOWMOBILES IN YELLOWSTONE?

By Arthur Dogmeat

I thought of Glacier Park's ill-fated attempt to build bear-proof enclosures in the backcountry when I heard about Yellowstone Park's soon-to-be-released winter use plan. In 1982, Glacier Park officials proposed building a bear-proof enclosure for hikers at the Granite Park campsites. Officials felt there was an "unacceptably high risk of bear/human encounters for visitors sleeping" there. But the public opposed this plan. Doug Peacock, who has made a career of studying and filming grizzlies, said constructing the enclosures established a poor precedent which would lead to an absurd system of conduits leading through the wilderness." People utterly rejected the concept of providing for public safety in an inherently dangerous wilderness. The Park Service scuttled its inappropriate plan.

Now sources in Yellowstone (who shall remain anonymous since the Park Service fires infidels) tell me that the Park's proposed winter use plan calls for machine grooming cross-country ski trails throughout the Park, including areas managed as wilderness. And one of the National Park Service's (NPS) principal justifications for machine grooming trails is to provide for public safety. I question whether providing for safety is a valid issue in wilderness areas. I question whether machine grooming trails in developed areas such as Old Faithful actually increases public safety. I question the legitimacy of machine grooming x-c ski trails anywhere in Yellowstone, for any reason.

The Park Service claims machine grooming trails adjacent to developed areas like Old Faithful and Canyon creates "threshold wilderness areas." I say the NPS is expanding developed areas by usurping wilderness lands. People shouldn't be fooled by the NPS's rhetorical trickery. Perverting the language doesn't change the fact that the winter use plan proposes changes that destroy the uncompromisable wilderness. A threshold wilderness is simply a developed area that was a wilderness. The Park Service's plan is analogous to the Forest Service issuing a permit for a nordic ski touring center to machine groom x-c ski trails in the Bob Marshall Wilderness.

Unfortunately, Yellowstone Park lands have not yet received legal Wilderness designation. Although the Park Service has developed a Wilderness recommendation for most of the backcountry of the Park, Wilderness designation by Congress has never been pushed because conservationists have concentrated on what have been perceived to be more threatened areas on the National Forests in Wyoming. Yellowstone is defacto wilderness bisected with highways and dotted with developments. Now the Park Service is expanding corridors of development far beyond their original boundaries. There are no criteria regarding the establishment of threshold wilderness. And the winter use plan doesn't present any guidelines regulating the types of recreational activities allowable in threshold wilderness areas. It leaves the door open for snowmobilers to demand their "right" to "recreate" in the Park Service's threshold wilderness areas. The winter use plan gives NPS officials unlimited "management flexibility" — ie, discretionary power — to machine groom ski trails or allow snowmobiling anywhere in Yellowstone.

That's frightening. First of all, bureaucracies, like cancer, often display a propensity for mindless growth, regardless of its ill-effects on the health of the host — in this case, Yellowstone National Park. Second, the contract between the NPS and the Park's principal concessionaire, TW-Services, gives the NPS a profit motive. So the Park Service, in conjunction with state tourism departments, local chambers of commerce, and park concessionaires, promotes what Edward Abbey calls "industrial tourism." The Cody, Wyoming, Chamber of Commerce has long advocated opening Yellowstone's wilderness areas to snowmobiling. The Park Service's proposed winter use plan would allow this dream to become a nightmarish reality.

Aside from the fact that machine grooming trails is the first step towards the ultimate destruction of Yellowstone's wilderness, I think the argument that machine grooming trails enhances public safety is dubious, while the rationale of providing for safety in the wilderness is odious. The NPS apparently confuses the ease of accessibility with safety. Of course, machine grooming trails does make wilderness areas accessible to people who wouldn't otherwise go there. And in that sense, machine grooming trails makes them safe for those who are unwilling to accept risks indigenous to the wilderness. But wilderness areas are created as sanctuaries people willingly enter on nature's terms. Providing for public safety by bludgeoning machine groomed trails into the wilderness is not consistent with the fundamental philosophy underlying wilderness management.

Now I realize skiing in Yellowstone is dangerous. During the six years I worked as winterkeeper (caretaker) at the Lake Yellowstone Hotel, I went on week-long ski adventures, weekend jaunts, and day long excursions. I skied along the Lake's shoreline hundreds of times to witness sunrises, sunsets, and full moons (I liked howling at the moon with my friends and neighbors, the coyotes). But of the four winter residents at Lake, I was the only skier. Traveling solo in sub-zero temperatures, I was always aware that a fall or a mishap — a broken leg or incapacitating injury — could be fatal. Nobody would have missed me for days.

Rangers advised me to carry a Park Service walkie-talkie so I could call for help in an emergency situation. But I didn't. I accepted the element of risk one assumes when traveling alone in the wilderness. And once I accepted the wilderness on its own terms, once I knew I'd suffer the consequences of my actions, I realized that in today's computerized, suburbanized, sterilized world, the element of risk is worth everything.

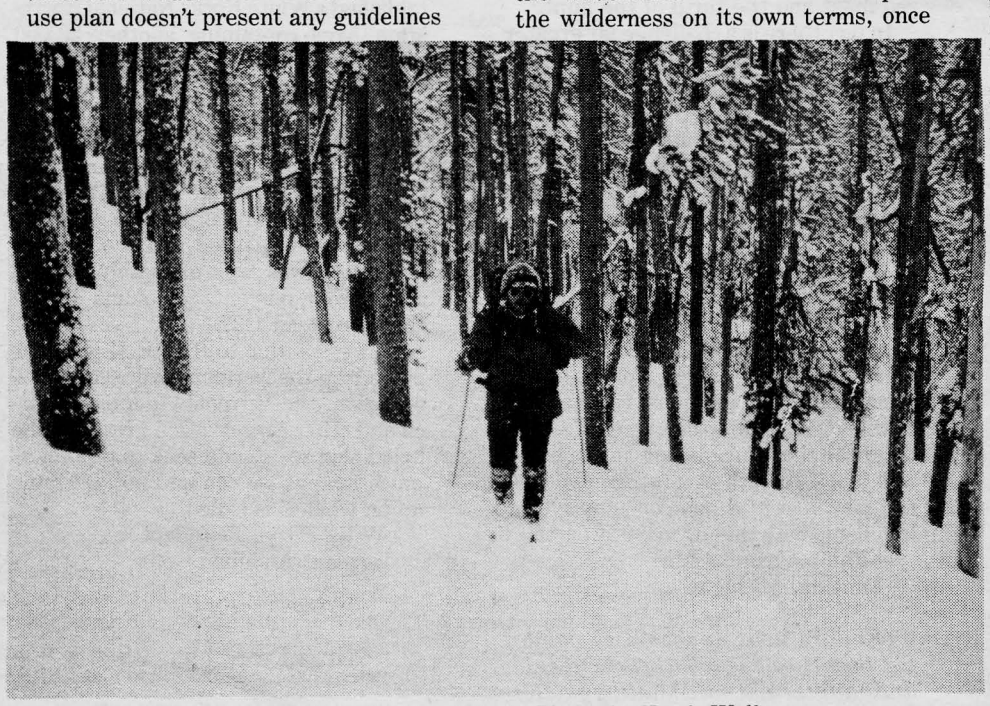
In my opinion, people worried about safety should stay in places like Disneyland and Old Faithful. I'll never forget the first time I skied at Old Faithful. I went with a friend working there, and though we were on skis, we literally ran along the trails. We could have run those trails in track shoes. Hundreds of park employees ski at Old Faithful every day; the trails are several feet wide and hardpacked. The winter use plan doesn't explain how gouging two tracks in these hard packed trails will provide for public safety.

My friend, Martin Anzelmo, who worked as a ski guide at Old Faithful, says the NPS machine grooms these trails for the convenience of employees who enjoy slot car skiing. The fact that the NPS grooms trails at Canyon verifies Martin's assertion. Only a handful of park visitors ski at Canyon and they spend their time viewing the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Park visitors don't have any reason to follow a machine groomed trail though dense lodgepole pines to a government housing project. The groomed trails at Canyon provide for the amusement and convenience of park employees, not public safety.

Even if there was a public demand for slot-car skiing, the Park Service has no obligation to meet it. There are countless nordic ski touring centers throughout the country that provide people with opportunities to slot-car ski. But Yellowstone's winter wilderness is unique in all the world. There's no reason to duplicate experiences in the Park that are available elsewhere.

Nor is there any justification for machine grooming x-c ski trails in prime grizzly bear habitat. Bears begin emerging from their dens early in March. After their long winter fast this is a critical time of year for their survival. Yet to provide for public safety, the winter use plan proposes grooming trails in some of the only habitat the bears have during March. It strikes me that, in addition to disturbing the bears, funneling skiers through habitat occupied by grizzlies is quite dangerous. The trails shouldn't be used during March under any circumstances, let alone so yuppies can practice slot car skiing.

Overall, the winter use plan is a disaster. The Park Service will solicit public input on the plan this spring, although the public comment period comes "after the fact." Sources in Yel-



Wilderness skiing in Yellowstone National Park. Photos by Howie Wolke.

THE GRIZZLY DEN

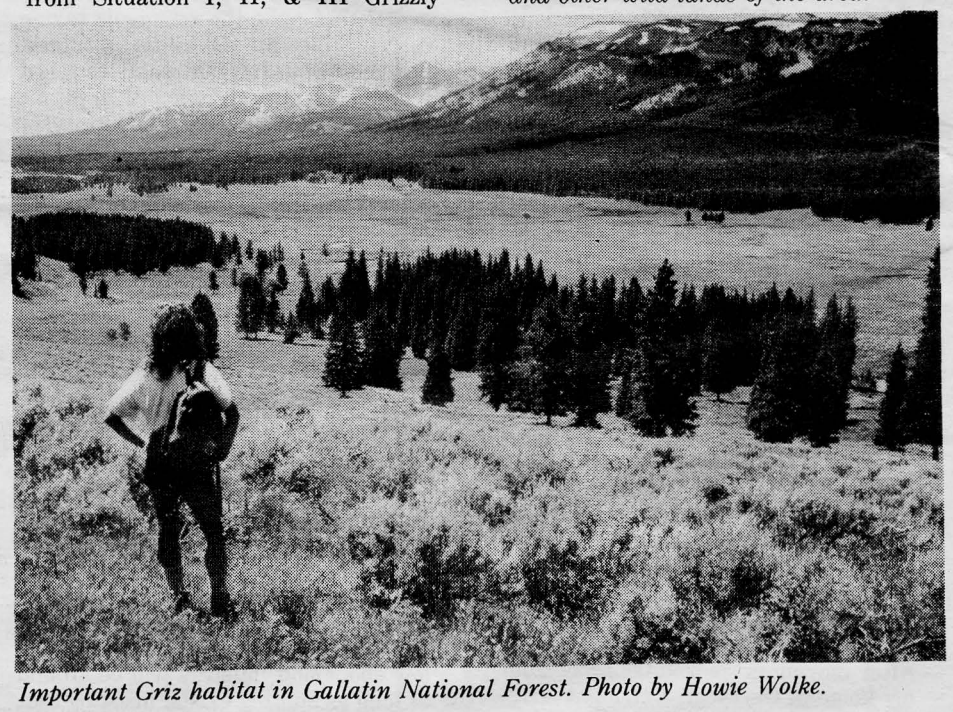
by Howie Wolke

EARTH FIRST! RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAVING THE GRIZZLY IN THE GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM

For the purposes of these recommendations, the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem is defined as Yellowstone National Park and all contiguous public lands, including the Bridger-Teton, Shoshone, Targhee (east half), Gallatin and Custer (west half) National Forests.

* Closure and permanent rehabilitation of the Park road between Norris Junction and Golden Gate.
* Closure of Ashton-Flagg Ranch Road, south of the Park, between Squirrel Meadows and Lake of the Woods.
* Closure of the Park road from Fishing Bridge to Canyon.
* Elimination of all facilities at Fishing Bridge.
* No new accomodations, campgrounds, etc. within the Park.
* Fence in all public (non-backcountry) campgrounds.
* Elimination of all livestock grazing from Situation I, II, & III Grizzly Habitat.
* Reintroduction of timber wolves into the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.
* Reintroduction of grizzly bears into the Gros Ventre and Wind River mountain ranges.
* Complete protection of all Forest Service and BLM roadless areas within the Ecosystem.
* No commercial timber sales within the Ecosystem except for small post, pole and firewood cuttings outside of roadless areas.
* No black bear hunting in occupied grizzly habitat.
* No oil and gas leasing on federal lands within the Ecosystem. Period.
* Elimination of all "bear destruction" (official grizzly killing). Problem bears should be transported to remote parts of the Ecosystem.
* Backcountry closures only as a last resort after all of the above have been implemented.

Howie Wolke has been working on conservation issues in the Yellowstone Ecosystem for over a decade and has hiked extensively in all the roadless areas of the region. He owns and operates Wild Horizons Expeditions and leads commercial wilderness backpacking trips in the Gros Ventre, Wind Rivers, Tetons, Yellowstone, Absarokas and other wild lands of the area.



Important Griz habitat in Gallatin National Forest. Photo by Howie Wolke.

YELLOWSTONE'S WATERGATE: PARK SERVICE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE BIG BEAR

CONTINUED

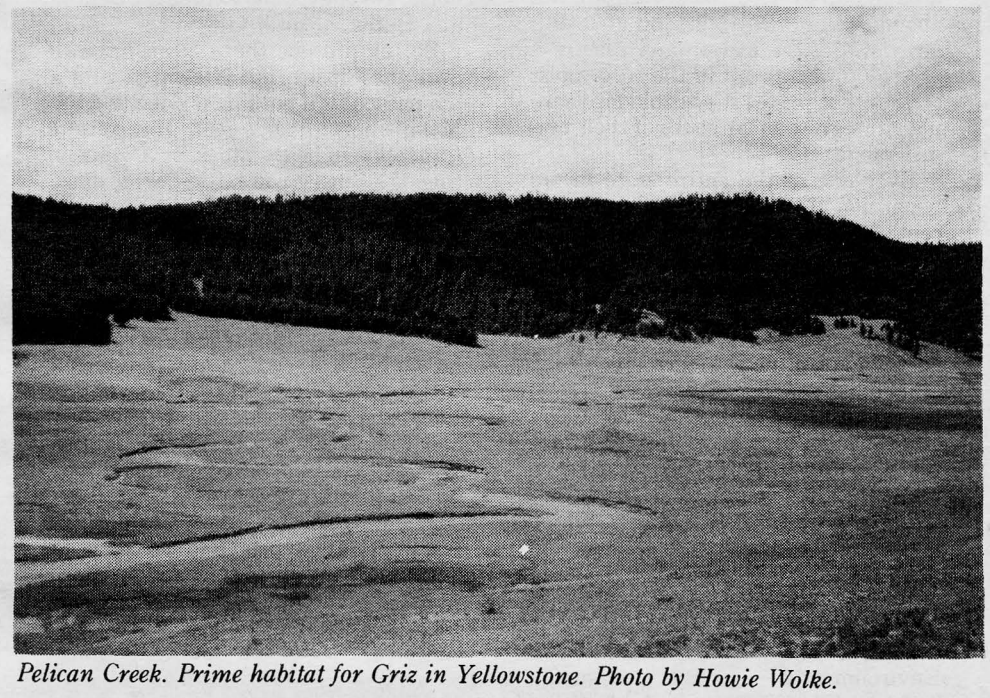
ceptable?" The NPS and FWS owe us an explanation for these oversights and misunderstandings.

To make matters worse, despite Townsley's written commitment to close Fishing Bridge, he continued making financial commitments devoted exclusively to further development at Grant Village. In October, 1981, for example, the NPS entered a unique contractural agreement with TW-Services, the park's principal concessionaire. The contract requires the concessionaire to invest 22% of its gross revenues into a capital improvement fund. This fund provides approximately $4.5 million a year for repairing and replacing facilities for *camping*, lodging, dining and recreation. In addition, the concessionaire made a special "advance payment" into the fund — $7 million, all earmarked for more development at Grant Village.

Yellowstone's management assistant, Steve Iobst, acknowledges that any portion — or all — of the $7 million could have been used to provide funding to replace R.V. sites scheduled for removal from Fishing Bridge. But "the emphasis," Iobst says, "was on expanding Grant."

Why didn't the NPS allocate money from the $4.5 million a year capital improvement fund for replacement sites? Priorities. Now, this money doesn't go into government coffers. Nevertheless, the NPS approves — or vetos — any capital improvements TW-Services suggests. And the NPS approved funding for hot tubs at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. The NPS approved funding for the million-dollar remodeling of the Lake Hotel lobby, which now resembles an opulent, turn-of-the-century Edwardian bordello. To the NPS, these projects were more important than building replacement sites for the Fishing Bridge R.V. Park. No wonder Townsley was concerned that closing the Fishing Bridge campgrounds might be socially unacceptable.

Meanwhile, the deadline for closing Fishing Bridge was approaching. Business and political interests throughout the Yellowstone area knew closing Fishing Bridge was the "cost" of building Grant Village. In April, 1981 Townsley told the Bozeman Chronicle that he had "discussed Yellowstone Park's visitor services with state travel directors and other people in the tourist industry." Three months later the tourist industry had an opportunity to comment on what it later called the "controversial" Fishing Bridge closures; in order to solicit public opinion on the Grant Village proposal, the NPS released a Grant Village Environmental Assessment in July, 1981. Oddly, the tourist industry didn't voice any objections about the Fishing Bridge closures at this time. And since the Environmental Assessment fulfilled the legal requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the NPS proceeded to erect another 200 hotel units at Grant Village.



Pelican Creek. Prime habitat for Griz in Yellowstone. Photo by Howie Wolke.

But in 1983 — *after* the hotel units were finished and *after* it had already met NEPA requirements — the NPS chose to conduct public meetings about the upcoming Fishing Bridge closures. Suddenly, the state travel directors with whom Townsley had talked just two years earlier, the park concessionaires, and every chamber of commerce director of every tourist town within 100 miles of Yellowstone objected to the "controversial" Fishing Bridge closures. They clambered up on the soapbox the NPS had conveniently provided and told the public, the press, and any politician who might be listening why Fishing Bridge shouldn't be closed.

Theoretically, one purpose of the meetings was to provide the public with pertinent information about why the campgrounds were being closed. For months prior to the meetings the NPS distributed a questionnaire, a "public response form," about the "Lake/Fishing Bridge/Bridge Bay Development Concept Plan." The public response form, however, didn't tell people that closing Fishing Bridge was part of the Grant Village Development Concept Plan. The public response form didn't tell people that the NPS had what current Park Superintendent Robert Barbee calls a "legally binding agreement" to close Fishing Bridge. *The public response form didn't even say the Fishing Bridge area was being closed to protect grizzly bear habitat.*

The public couldn't possibly understand all the reasons why Fishing Bridge was being closed. But people clearly understood that campsites, already at a premium in Yellowstone, would be greatly reduced if the NPS eliminated Fishing Bridge's 661 sites. Naturally, people objected to the closures. Politicians listened and acted. "Before eliminating the facilities at Fishing Bridge," Congressman Ron Marlenee of Montana said, "the Park Service should at least construct a replacement recreational vehicle site with an adjoining campground and facilities to accomodate 650 campers per night."

That's so obvious we have to wonder if the public meetings of 1983 weren't a deliberate ploy to arouse public opinion against the closures. To begin with, they should have been held in 1979 — before the NPS allocated a penny for development at Grant Village. After all, Park Service plans to eliminate Fishing Bridge were part of the Grant Village proposal. Second, the reason the NPS couldn't close Fishing Bridge is that it spent $10 million on Grant Village, $9 million on frivolous capital improvements, and nothing on replacement campsites for Fishing Bridge. We know the NPS had money to build replacement campsites but chose not to. So the NPS's claim that "political pressures" prevented the closures is ludicrous. Finally, by not building replacement sites and by not providing the public with all the facts needed to understand why Fishing Bridge was being closed, the NPS's farcical public meetings — predictably — aroused public sentiment against the closures. Indeed, the NPS provided just enough information to make the Fishing Bridge closures a simplistic, one-dimensional issue: parks for the people or parks for the bears. All the NPS told people was that Fishing Bridge was being closed to protect bear habitat. The NPS made grizzlies a scapegoat for its fevered desire to build Grant Village. And after the public meetings cries of "parks for the people" lent a certain legitimacy to the vested economic interests of Yellowstone's tourist industry, which always wanted to keep Fishing Bridge open *and* develop Grant Village.

After the NPS deceitfully garnered the public's support, the Wyoming congressional delegation succeeded in blocking the Fishing Bridge closures; political pressure "forced" the NPS to write an Environmental Impact Statement on closing the Fishing Bridge campgrounds. Mind, now — the NPS did an EIS on an action designed to *protect* bear habitat at Fishing Bridge, but they did *no* EIS before destroying bear habitat at Grant. This EIS won't be completed until 1986 at the earliest, two years after Townsley originally agreed to close the campground. Meanwhile, Grant Village and Fishing Bridge remain open and the cumulative impact of both developments could have a disastrous effect on Yellowstone's already threatened grizzlies.

And now the shortcomings of the FWS's 1979 Grant Village Biological Opinion return to haunt us. Remember, Superintendent Townsley agreed to close the Fishing Bridge Campground prior to 1985; the RV park before 1986. He had funds to build replacement sites. There are no excuses for the NPS's failure to close Fishing Bridge. But Wayne Brewster claims these dates are meaningless. "Nowhere in the [1979 biological] opinion," Brewster says, "is a time schedule established that required Park Service adherence in order to avoid a jeopardy situation." What would constitute a jeopardy situation? What constitutes a violation of the Endangered Species Act? Under what circumstances would the FWS re-initiate formal consultation on the Grant Village proposal? "If the Park Service would have indicated that they would not or could not eliminate the Fishing Bridge facilities," Brewster says, "then we would have re-initiated the consultation and reviewed the project. . . " In other words, so long as the NPS promises to close Fishing Bridge, it doesn't have to. Catch-22.

Today, the NPS appears to be "fighting" harder than ever to close Fishing Bridge; now that Grant is open and Fishing Bridge probably can't be closed, the NPS can safely wage a mock battle against those nasty political forces opposed to the closures.

In the future, then, environmentalists must find a way to participate in the initial Park Service planning processes — *before* Biological Opinions, Environmental Assessments, and public response forms are released to the public. The Fishing Bridge Fiasco demonstrates that unless we make the NPS and FWS present the public with pertinent, accurate information on the issues, we could easily be betrayed again.

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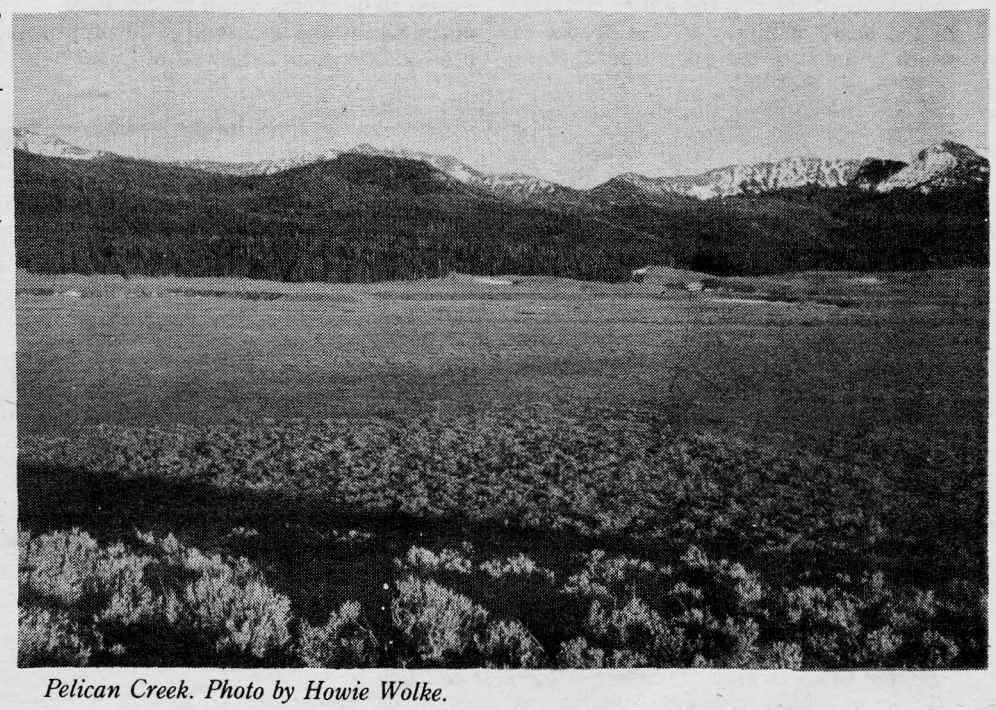


Pelican Creek. Photo by Howie Wolke.

lowstone say the Park Service and Park concessionaires began discussing the plan over a year ago. Given their blatant pro-development ideology, the public merely has an opportunity to comment on a choice of evils.

But remember — the public prevented Glacier National Park officials from adopting an inappropriate plan. People can protect Yellowstone from the Park Service, too. Tell the Park Superintendent (POB 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190), your members of Congress, and the environmental groups to which you belong what kind of winter use plan you want for Yellowstone. The roar of snowmobiles is about to replace the silence and serenity, the peace and power, of Yellowstone's winter wilderness. Voice your opinion on Yellowstone's winter use plan or you'll be betrayed by your silence.

SWEET HOME ALABAMA WILDERNESS

By Ray Vaughan

Side Canyon near the Sipsey Fork.

There is a land where the poplar and hemlock trees grow to be twenty-two feet around and over 150 feet high, where the rivers and streams still run clear and clean, where the mountains rise over a thousand feet above the foothills to present a broadside of color in the fall. All of this beauty and more is in the state of Alabama. Yes, there are places with bigger trees and higher mountains, but the beauty here can hold its own because it is unique. Most people do not expect natural wonders such as these in Alabama, and, true to that expectation, the Forest Service is doing its part to destroy what beauty remains in the National Forests of Alabama.

On April 1, the Forest Service released its Proposed Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Forests of Alabama, a total of 622,000 government-owned acres. After reading through these bulky documents, I had a hope that the last page would say "April Fools!" but I had no such luck. These are serious works that outline the rape of all wilderness in Alabama, including those areas already under the protection of the Wilderness Act.

Alabama has two designated Wilderness Areas with a total of about 19,500 acres. The Forest Service proposes an additional 9,700 acres and mainline environmental groups propose 18,000 acres of new Wilderness. Earth First! puts forth a call for 167,500 acres of new Wilderness Areas in Alabama's National Forests.

There are eight areas where Earth First! is proposing Wilderness protection in the forests of Alabama. The largest and most controversial of these areas is the Sipsey. The Sipsey Wilderness Area is presently 12,700 acres and is a land of rolling hills cut by steep and narrow canyons that shelter an unpolluted river and some of the largest trees in the East. The Sipsey Fork is a clear and lovely stream that provides good canoeing and the last example of an untouched river in the entire state. In the heart of Sipsey is Bee Branch which is home to the giant trees: yellow-poplar, hemlock and beech. Most of this area has never been logged and the trees are ancient and wise; they stand in a hundred foot deep canyon that abounds with waterfalls and spectacular views of the canyon and the trees as they tower up out of the cool, moist canyon that makes it possible for these plants to grow so far south of their normal range.

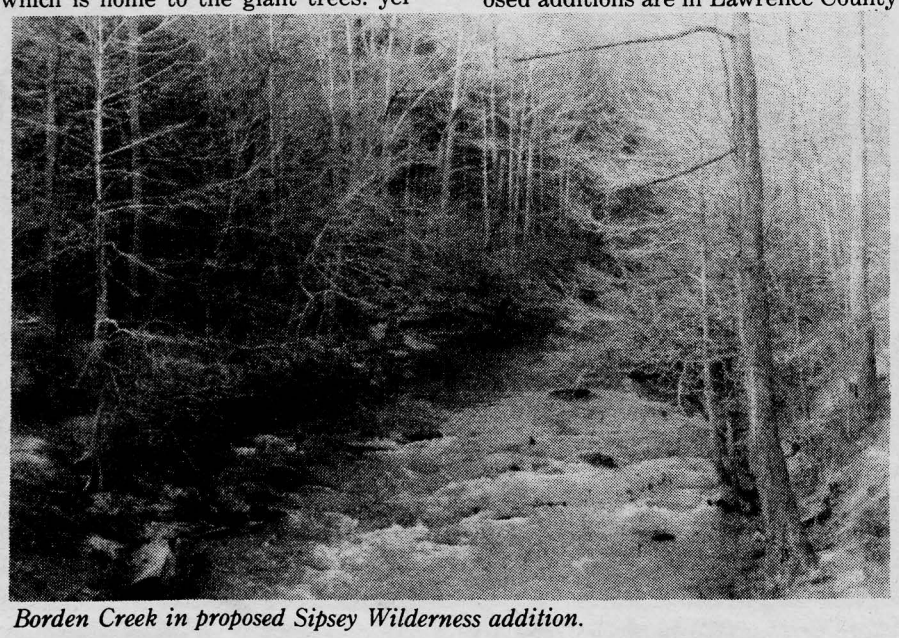
Everyone in the entire state favors expansion of the Sipsey Wilderness except for two groups: the loggers of Winston County and our two United States Senators. After the RARE II study, the Forest Service recommended that the Sipsey be expanded by 7000 acres, and Congressman Ronnie Flippo introduced a bill to expand the area by 29,000 acres. How many other Congressmen or Senators have taken a Forest Circus proposal and then multiplied it by four in order to get their Wilderness proposal? Rep. Flippo cares a great deal for the Sipsey and his proposal is fairly good from an ecological standpoint, but Earth First! feels that a 60,000 acre addition is needed to completely protect the area. Environmental groups originally backed Flippo's proposal, as did everyone else in the state except for the loggers. Twice the House passed the 29,000 acre addition, but both times Senator Jeremiah Denton killed the bill.

Voters will forget that Denton killed the previous wilderness bills because he plans to introduce his own bill this year. He has been waiting for the Forest Manglement Plan to come out and he will probably go with the 9,700 acres of additions it proposes. Then he will tell voters that he was the one who saved the Sipsey. Being environmentally unsophisticated, Alabamians will probably believe him.

Senator Howard Heflin (a Democrat, but praised by Reagan; Denton is a Republican, if you have not already guessed that) has taken no stand on the Wilderness issue. He says that he is waiting for all the sides to compromise and he will support whatever they come up with.

The mainline environmental groups have already agreed to compromise Flippo's 29,000 acres down to 18,000, but they are beginning to get hot under the collar and are calling Denton names. Still they compromise. The loggers continue to hold firm at zero acres even though studies have shown that even 29,000 acres of new Wilderness will not reduce logging revenues since there are over 2.2 million acres of forest in that area of the state open to logging.

The folks of sparsely-populated Winston County are tough, independent types. When Alabama seceded from the Union at the start of the Civil War, Winston County seceded from Alabama, declared itself "The Free State of Winston," and then rejoined the Union. People there still call themselves the Free State of Winston and they consider the Bankhead National Forest to be theirs. Even though most of the Sipsey and almost all of the proposed additions are in Lawrence County to the north, Winston loggers deeply resent any attempt to expand the Wilderness and have been making a lot of noise. No one listens except for Denton and Heflin.



Borden Creek in proposed Sipsey Wilderness addition.

So, at present there is an impasse over the Sipsey, but if Denton gets a bill passed or if nothing is done and the Manglement Plan goes into effect (probably in September or October), then the Sipsey will be destroyed since logging under the Plan is scheduled to begin in the proposed additions at the end of this year. Most of the proposal is land upstream of the present Wilderness Area. If at least 29,000 acres are added, then the Sipsey Fork's basin will be almost completely protected. But if logging starts on these proposed additions, the runoff will pollute the river and the Sipsey Fork and the present Wilderness's unpolluted character will be destroyed.

Along with the Sipsey Wilderness Area, there is a proposed Sipsey Fork National Wild & Scenic River which would run through the Wilderness and then down fourteen miles of river and canyon (all in Winston County) to Smith Lake. The Forest Service says this will protect 2900 additional acres, but 4200 would be better.

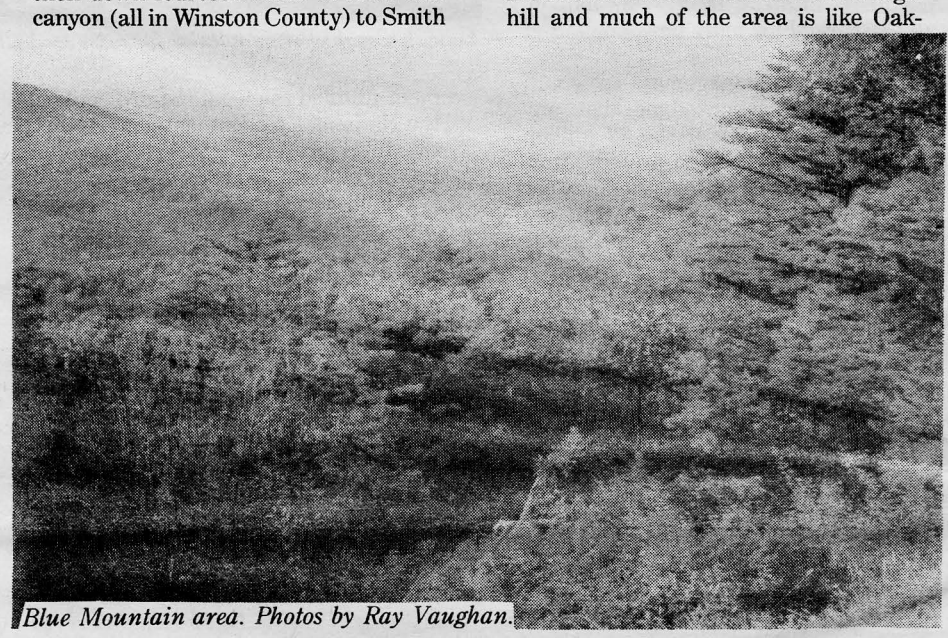
Alabama's other existing Wilderness Area is the 6800 Cheaha Wilderness, which runs along the highest mountain ridge in the state. Cheaha Mountain itself is 2407 feet high and is part of a state park. This "Superpark" (as the park commission calls it) comes complete with two lodges, a restaurant, two dozen cabins and chalets, two campgrounds with full hookups, several stores, a crafts pavilion, a swimming pool that hangs over the side of the mountain, a putt-putt golf course, an observation tower and gift shop at the very top, and, last but not least, a television station with tower.

To the south of this park is the Cheaha Wilderness in the Talladega National Forest, a typical "save the pretty scenery" Wilderness: only the mountain ridge itself is protected. The adjacent foothills hold most of the water and wildlife, and comprise an area worthy of protection in its own right. There are a few roads and small clearcuts in the Earth First! proposed 3600 acre addition, but these are minor and easily repaired if Nature is given the chance. The moderate environmental groups are pleased with the present area which got protection in January of 1983 and have not even considered the idea of expanding Cheaha.

The other environmental groups have also not considered protection for any of the other remaining de facto wildernesses in Alabama which were identified in RARE II. Their efforts are completely centered on expanding Sipsey. They even say that most of these other areas are not worthy of Wilderness designation. Hogwash.

Blue Mountain lies immediately north of Cheaha State Park and is a very beautiful ridge and valley with fall colors that should make Vermont jealous. Dugger Mountain is twenty miles north of Blue Mountain and is very high and rugged, also with an incredible fall display. These two areas should be protected as Wilderness; they are virtually untouched except for a road or two that only the toughest of ORVs can handle. The Forest Service recognizes the value of these two areas but instead of recommending Wilderness status, they have come up with the idea of making them "semi-primitive, non-motorized areas" with "Visual Quality Objectives" of "Retention and Partial Retention." What is a "semi-primitive, non-motorized area?" The Plan lists as guidelines for these areas "no logging with rubber tired or crawler type equipment will be allowed on slopes of 50 percent or greater;" "skid trails will be kept below a 20% grade;" "trees should be felled away from streams whenever possible." Does this sound like semi-primitive and non-motorized to you? We need no less than 7900 acres of Wilderness for Blue Mountain and 12,000 for Dugger.

Perry Mountain and Oakmulgee are both located in the Oakmulgee District of the Talladega National Forest and are characterized by rolling hills of pine, oak, maple and sweetgum. Perry Mountain is not a mountain but a high hill and much of the area is like Oakmulgee. The reason that these areas are not considered wilderness by others is that they are similar to all the land around them. This is so; they have no distinguishing landmarks, wildlife, or vegetation, but because they are so characteristic of the rolling Piedmont is precisely why they should be preserved as examples of what this land was like without complete human intervention. With a total of about 60,000 acres protected, Nature will have the chance to put this land back like it was in just a few years.



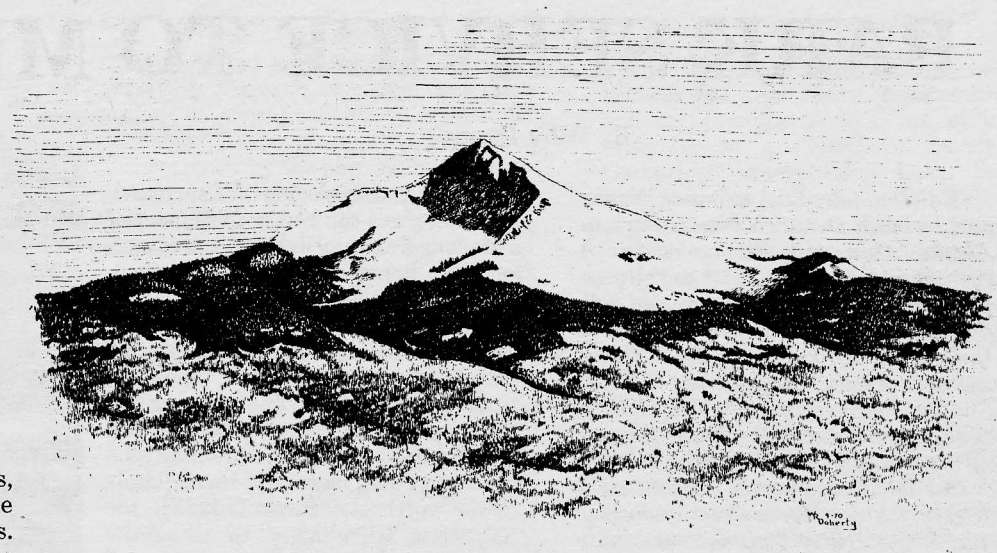
Blue Mountain area. Photos by Ray Vaughan.

Big Bay is in the Conecuh National Forest and is the last opportunity to save a major Alabama coastal plain wetlands. Big Bay is a 1200 acre swamp (called "bays" in the region) and is virtually untouched except for a few minor roads along the dry ridges used only during hunting season. Current law protects the bay but the excellent hardwood stands on the ridges could be logged if the area is not protected. The Earth First! proposal of about 9700 acres also includes the federally-owned portion of Blackwater Bay, which is near Big Bay. This area is rich in wildlife, but pressures to increase grazing in the Conecuh may turn the ridges of Big Bay into the land of the cow.

Choctafaula is a gently-rolling landscape full of endemic and rare plantlife. The Bartram Trail runs through it. It may be more difficult to manage this area as Wilderness than elsewhere since a US Highway divides it in two. However, the values of allowing this area rich in floral diversity to develop naturally is very great since it is within bike-riding distance of the world-famous Tuskegee Institute, and the opportunity for study and appreciation of this Wilderness by tomorrow's Black leaders is great. After all, the struggle for human rights is rooted in the struggle for rights for all creatures, especially the Earth.

This has been a brief description of the Earth First! Alabama Wilderness

ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS UNCOMPAHGRE PLATEAU CONTINUED



Lone Cone Mountain

tread where Gunnarson stepped. They, as well as elk, deer, bear, and numerous other wildlings still follow the trails of their ancestors, one of which was also used by the ancient Utes and is now referred to as the "Ute Trail."

It is a fitting place for the Fifth Annual Round River Rendezvous. If you haven't been to all the RRRs, then you need to come to this one, because 1) it's going to be the biggest, best yet, and one of the most important, and 2) you've got to catch up with Digger and Nagasaki, who have been to all of them.

As was mentioned in the Eostar issue, Earth First! has just passed its five year milestone. The summer of '85 holds some of our biggest challenges and important victories: mining threats, clearcutting, nuke dumps, drilling, acid rain . . . old growth, rainforests, grizzly habitat, wilderness, wolf habitat, direct action, rehabilitation, to name a few. The Rendezvous is our starting point. It begins on:

Tuesday, July 2, with introductions, setting up camp, and a hike into the threatened Red Canyon aspen forests. A few volunteers will be needed (gunga dins, stage hands, sign-makers, etc.) for a variety of tasks. Campfire and conversation in the evening.

Wednesday, July 3, kicks off the Workshops, including Non-Violent Direct Action, BLM issues (with a special focus on the threatened Utah Canyon Country just a red-rock throw to the west), Forest Service issues, and Acid Rain, with a mid-day break. The evening offers music, campfire conversation (a chance to talk with veterans of Earth First! campaigns around the country) and/or solitude. There'll be a full moon. (Have you ever walked through a moonstruck aspen forest?)

Thursday, July 4, the following workshops: Rainforest (led by Randy Hayes and Mike Roselle), Earth First! Foundation (led by Lance and LaRue Christie), Grizzly Bears (with several leading activists), Wilderness Preserves & EF! Wilderness proposals (Dave Foreman), with a break for music and refreshment.

Friday, July 5, workshops include: Deep Ecology (with Bill Devall, George Sessions, and Dolores LaChapelle), Local Group Coordination (Barb & Gary Steele, Marcy Willow, Nancy Morton, Greg Dubs and others), and Grazing (The Bunchgrass Rebellion).

All of the workshops are conducted by world leaders in their field and old hands. Each workshop day will include a surprise speaker. Don't worry — there'll be time to roam through the surrounding wilderness. (Four of Earth First!'s most capable (if misanthropic) guides have been pried from their dens and volunteered to lead trips into the Uncompahgre Wilderness, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday.) Dancing will likely erupt Friday and Saturday nights (I hereby challenge anyone to outlast me during "Rocky Top").

The annual Sagebrush Patriot Rally, on Saturday, focuses on Forest Service deficit timber sales, roadbuilding in roadless areas, and clearcutting of aspen. Featured speakers include: poets Gary Snyder, Art Goodtimes, EF Knutson; deep ecologist Bill Devall; and *Earth First!* editors Dave Foreman and Marcy Willow. A representative from the Uncompahgre National Forest will speak as will three of Colorado's top aspen protectors: Theresa Erickson, Dick Wingerson, and Don Bachman. We'll have music from Bill Oliver, Cecelia Ostrow, Bob Phillips, The Notorious Blockaders *and* the legendary Katie Lee. It is rumored that Johnny Sagebrush may emerge from the mossy old growth of Southeast Alaska and fly south with the wild geese to the Rendezvous. There will be a special surprise guest speaker and an original play "Grizzled Bear" will be performed.

Sunday, July 7, local and regional groups meet, a wrap-up, and a trek into the wilderness, plus planning for direct action during the rest of the year.

What to bring: bring your own wild Earth First! self. Bring six days of food and beverages, including as much water as you can carry. (We will have a water wagon on the site if you run out.) Bring warm clothing (if you need a t-shirt or hat, there are sure to be plenty available in various sizes, colors, and styles), the eleven essentials, and a tarp or tent for sleeping under. No wimps, please. To keep the level of insanity at a tolerable level, please leave your dogs, ground sloths, Kimodo dragons and other "pets" at home (or at least be prepared to restrain them).

How to get there: Take Route I-70 to Grand Junction, then Route 141 south to Naturita. A little ways farther, get on Rt. 90 (the Montrose-Nucla Road) and go up onto the Plateau to Iron Springs Campground. There will be RRR signs to direct you the rest of the way. Also, you'll be receiving a detailed map in the mail soon. (Editor's note: Marcy, of course, is a northern chauvinist. If you're coming from the south, like me, drive to Naturita, Colorado, take Colorado 97 north to Nucla and then Rt. 90 to the Iron Springs Campground.) If you need a ride, listed in the sidebar are people forming car pools, (or contact RRR committee, POB 3953, Eugene, OR 97403 or Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703 (602)622-1371).

There's no event in the world equal to (or anywhere like) the Round River Rendezvous. It's the one time each year women and men of vision gather together. Wild country, wild people, energy, and spirit. See you there. (Note: all buckaroos are, of course, required to attend.)

Proposal for National Forest lands. Keep in mind the Forest Service plans for the forest over the next fifty years: 131 miles of new road, 200 miles of road reconstruction, the encouragement of mineral exploration and development on 535,000 acres, and timber harvesting in 195,000 acres of which 70% will be "regenerated" by clearcutting. Alabama's tourism department calls the state "Alabama the Beautiful" and this is true, but not for long. These wild areas are the last opportunities to protect the type of ecosystems they represent. These lands are special places with a special spirit and sacredness all their own. Please help save them.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write to the Forest Supervisor for Alabama and tell him you support the Earth First! 167,500 acre Wilderness proposal. Letters are needed from all over the United States and from other nations. The comment period for the Plan and DEIS ends July 11, 1985, so please write today.

Joe Brown
Forest Supervisor
National Forests in Alabama
1765 Highland Avenue
Montgomery, AL 36107

Also write to Senators Denton and Heflin and ask them to support the proposal. Remind them that the destination of your tourist dollars depends on the amount of wilderness in a state. (Tourism is Alabama's largest industry, timber is second.) (United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510.) Also send copies of your letters to the members of Congress from your state. We need to indicate nation-wide support.

Ray Vaughan is an Earth First! activist living in Alabama.

RRR CAR POOLS

The following Earth First!ers are either offering rides or organizing car pools to the Round River Rendezvous. Give them a call. If you need a ride or can offer one, contact Marcy Willow with Oregon Earth First! or the Earth First! office in Tucson (602-622-1371).

MONTANA - Gary & Barb Steele (406)745-3212

KANSAS CITY - Kemp Houck (816)363-3791

OREGON - Cathedral Forest Action Group (503)754-9151

SAN FRANCISCO - Greg Dubs (415)864-3260

BOULDER, CO - Mike Stabler (303)499-5667

DURANGO, CO - Brad Schempf 6000 CR 203 #15, Durango 81301

MAINE - Mark Shepard, UC Box 236, Unity, ME 04988

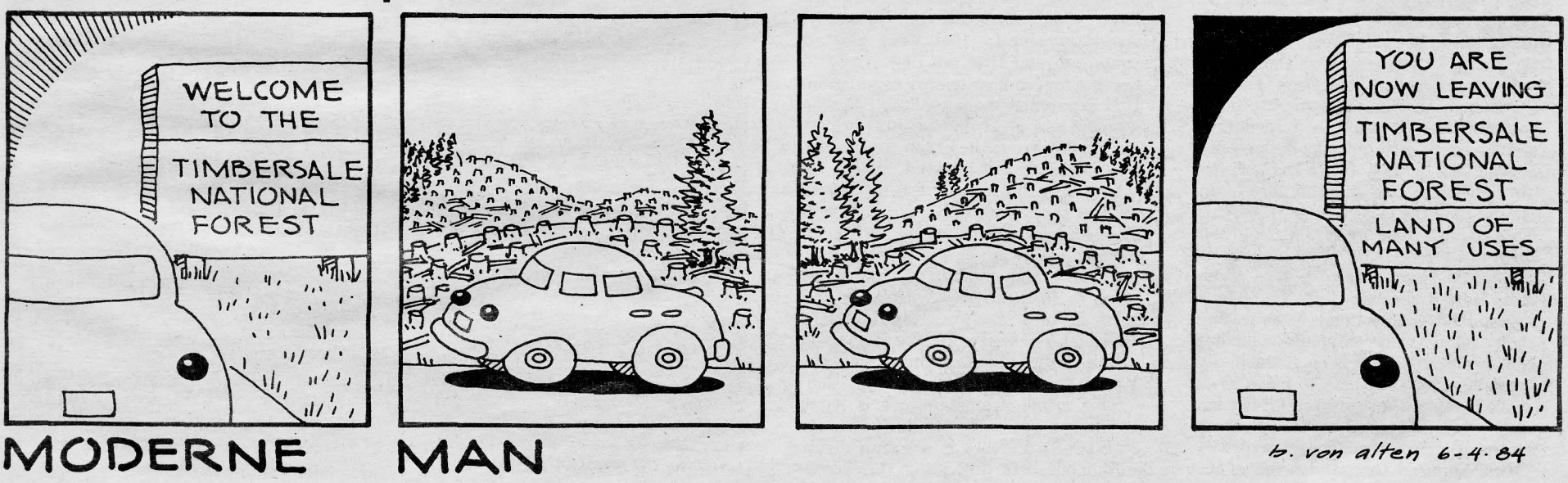
ARIZONA - Earth First! (602)622-1371

UTAH - Spurs Jackson (801)355-2154

or contact your local EF! liason listed in the EF! Directory!

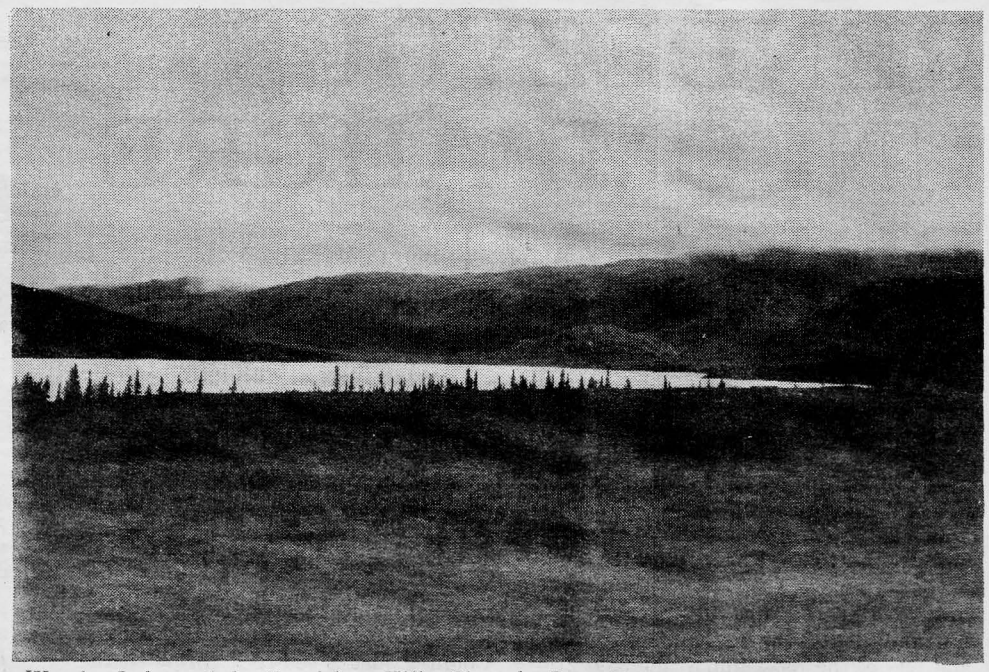
See you at the Rendezvous!

COLORADO, JULY 2-7


WELCOME TO THE TIMBERSALE NATIONAL FOREST
YOU ARE NOW LEAVING TIMBERSALE NATIONAL FOREST LAND OF MANY USES
MODERNE MAN
b. von alten 6-4-84

PARK SERVICE TO MINE DENALI PARK

By Willy Dunne



Wonder Lake and the Kantishna Hills. Photo by Dave Foreman.

(Editor's note: Last summer, Nancy and I visited Denali National Park in Alaska. Our stay was too short. A lifetime would be too short to fully experience this vast, untrammeled wilderness. Through boreal forest and tundra we walked with Dall sheep, moose, grizzly, wolf, and caribou. Sandhill cranes, gyrfalcons, and ravens flew overhead. We heard the call of the loon and the great horned owl.

Caught in an August blizzard on a backpack along Moose Creek and in the Kantishna Hills, I walked the windy ridge above camp and lived the wilderness of Muir, Leopold, Marshall and Murie. I howled like a wolf into the gale and snow.

I'll be back to the wilderness of Denali, hopefully to follow the trail of wolf and griz, but if necessary to stand shoulder to shoulder with the ghosts of Murie and Marshall to become part of the wilderness of Denali to defend myself against the destruction of the Kantishna Hills by Park Service-sponsored mineral leasing and road construction.

See our Yule 1984 issue for background on the mining threat to Denali National Park. Willy Dunne in the article below gives us an update and encourages our action with letter today.)

Ninety miles off the highway between Anchorage and Fairbanks at the base of the highest peak in North America lies Wonder Lake in the heart of one of the gems of the National Park system — Denali. Camping near Wonder Lake and exploring the surrounding wilderness can be the fulfillment of a life-long dream — living in and exploring the home territory of caribou, moose, Dall sheep, wolves and GRIZZ. Paddling in the shadow of Denali (the Great One) with thousands of sandhill cranes migrating overhead and lake trout and arctic grayling cruising the icy waters beneath you can be a picture of harmony. But that picture may soon become a faded mermory. Immediately to the north of Wonder Lake are the Kantishna Hills, home to all of the above mentioned wild creatures as well as something which the Federal government feels is more valuable — minerals.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement is out on the Kantishna Hills/Dunkle Mine Study. The Alaska Land Use Council has recommended that a mineral leasing program be instituted in your National Park. Six million acre Denali National Park is one of the last intact ecosystems in the United States, where large predators dominate and human influence is minimal. All this could change, however, under the proposal to lease National Park land in the center of this great wilderness to mining interests.

This proposal would mean the permanent destruction of tens of thousands of acres of forest and tundra; disruption of caribou rutting, wintering and calving areas; interference with wolf denning and rendezvous sites and depletion of their prey source (moose); damaging of the only alpine habitat for grizzly in the northern portions of Denali Park added by ANILCA; degradation of water quality and threatening the survival of arctic grayling and the only salmon spawning grounds in the Park.

Dall sheep in Denali National Park, Alaska. Photo by Dave Foreman.

The National Park mining proposal would also mean the construction of a new road through Park wilderness with more than 2,000 vehicle trips per month through critical wildlife habitat.

This proposal is the work of the Alaska Land Use Council, set up to make recommendations on the management of 110 million acres of Alaska lands put into the Park, Refuge and Rivers Systems by the passage of the historic Alaska National Interest Lands Act in 1980. Now five years down the road from ANILCA, the integrity of ANILCA and the wilderness it was meant to protect is being threatened. The Federal co-chairman of the Alaska Land Use Council is Verne Wiggins, a Reagan appointee and avowed anti-environmentalist who lobbied vigorously against the passage of ANILCA. Now he is in charge of recommending how our last BIG wilderness will be managed!

Before a mineral leasing program can be instituted in Denali National Park, it must be approved by Congress. Recommendations to allow such a program have been forwarded to Congress by the Park Service. *We must let Congress know that we will not stand back and allow such atrocities in one of our finest National Parks.*

Earth First! in Alaska will be watching this issue and reporting further developments to you. If necessary, Alaska Earth First! will attempt to blockade the construction of any new roads into the heart of this wilderness. But for now, it is urgent that you let those in charge of final approval know how you feel. We must continue in the spirit of Adolph Murie who studied Denali's environment for more than 40 years and who reminded us that:

The National Parks idea represents a far-reaching cultural achievement, for here we raise our thoughts above the average, and enter a sphere in which the intangible values of the human heart and spirit take precedence.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write to:
The Hon. John Seiberling, Chairman
House Interior Public Lands Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Urge Congressman Seiberling to reject the mineral leasing program for Denali and to introduce legislation to eliminate all mining from Denali and other units of the National Park System.

Also write similar letters to your member of Congress (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) and Senators (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510).

If you would like to help further on this issue, contact:
Willy Dunne
POB 112
Denali National Park
Alaska 99755

Willy Dunne is a tour bus driver in Denali National Park and the Earth First! contact there.

HAWAII: CHIPPED TO DEATH

By Elizabeth Powell

The Plunder of Paradise

Envision Hawaii: Do you imagine lush tropical rainforests resplendent with vines and ferns, full of the song of red-plumed birds, or do you think of cow pasture overgrown with cactus? If you have been planning to make a trip to Hawaii to see rainforests, you'd better hurry, or you may miss them.

Megacorporation American Factors (Amfac), a Hawaii conglomerate gone national, is Godfather to a corporate scheme to get-rich-quick by deforesting Hawaii. Six acres a day of the last virgin lowland tropical rainforest in Hawaii (and the U.S.) is being clearcut, chipped into little pieces, and burned to produce electricity. This atrocity is earning big bucks for corporate criminals. Hawaii Electric Light Co. claims a $6 million savings in oil (while raising their rates). The chipping company, Biopower Corp., has been shamelessly bragging that they plan to make sales of $200 million a year from Hawaiian hardwoods. There are not enough trees on the islands to feed these devils.

One hundred thousand acres of native Hawaiian rainforests are lined up for chipping. This is an area larger than the entire island of Lanai! Three times this acreage of forests could be up for grabs eventually. The Hawaii State Legislature, which is controlled by corporate and big landowner interests, has blocked every piece of legislation introduced this year to protect our native forests.

To make matters worse, there are large stands of state and privately-owned eucalyptus that were planted years ago and that are now ready to harvest for biomass energy production. It is apparently more profitable for the corporations involved to gobble up virgin rainforests rather than to chip the tree farms already planted.

Our beautiful forest, the last of its kind in the world, is being butchered. The chippers are leaving in their path a mammoth swath of tree stumps, jumbled lava and mud. The landowner plans to seed the area with grass and turn it into pasture, the standard Hawaiian tax write-off. The forest will never return to its original condition. We are losing it forever.

This crime against nature is legal, but it has got to be stopped! Friends of Hawaii's Forests is a group of environmentalists protesting this senseless destruction of Hawaii's rainforests. We need to start a campaign to raise public consciousness locally and nationally. Only massive public outcry will stop the devastation. We desperately need any contribution, advice or help you can offer. If you enjoyed your last trip to Hawaii or ever hope to see Hawaii's magnificent rainforests, please help us out. Aloha to our mainland brethren.

Write:
Friends of Hawaii's Forests
PO Box 1530
Hilo, HI 96721

Chipping the forest in Hawaii

RADIOACTIVE SASKATCHEWAN

By Jill Bend

The north of Saskatchewan is scarred. The rape and poisoning of the land there is continuing on an even vaster scale. The poison spreading out from northern Saskatchewan is radiation, radiation from the mining of uranium ore. Since the 1950's, exploration for uranium and its subsequent mining and milling have continued relentlessly. The uranium used in the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima came from northern Saskatchewan. After the military use of uranium had long been exploited, uranium saw a new role as a fuel for the nuclear energy industry. The province nurtured this industry, exporting uranium to a dozen different countries. By the 1970's, many mines flourished, particularly in the Athabasca Sand Basin, a huge region encompassing 1/7 of the total area of Saskatchewan, and including some of the world's richest uranium deposits. By 1984, Canada had become the world's number one exporter of uranium.

Eldorado Resources, a federal crown corporation, owns mines around Uranium City which were closed in 1982 due to depletion of the resource. The corporation left behind them permanently contaminated land and water — huge piles of waste rock and mine tailings releasing radiation into the air, and three dead lakes. With the closing of the Uranium City mines, Eldorado has been searching out new sites. In 1983, they purchased the Rabbit Lake mine from Gulf Minerals. This mine began operations in 1975, and has been dumping wastes into the lake since that time.

Another major deposit of uranium which has recently been discovered is the Cigar Lake deposit. This dwarfs all other known deposits of uranium ore, with an estimated 115,000 tons of uranium at an average grade of 10% The Cigar Lake ore body is so "hot" that robotic technology will be required to mine it. Eldorado Resources is here, also — developing the Collins Bay B-zone deposit, which is 6 miles north of Rabbit Lake on Wollaston Lake. This ore body extends 500 feet offshore under the bay, which is part of Wollaston Lake.

Not only are the corporations ignoring environmental constraints in their efforts to bulldoze their mining plans through, but they are ignoring all unsettled Native land claims and questions of Aboriginal title. A community of about 700 people now live in the area threatened by the new mining developments, surviving primarily by hunting and fishing. Although the government and corporations claim to have the cooperation of several Indian bands through the Saskatchewan Indian Corporation, or SINCO, the Wollaston Lake band has been opposing the mining of uranium since 1972. They have been joined by other bands. In July, 1984 the Lac La Hache band issued an open letter on behalf of the residents there asking for support in opposing the mining:

"What I'm really concerned about is the kids in the future. If the water is contaminated and not fit to drink and the fish are not fit to eat, what are the children going to live on? . . . We will not agree to have the Collins Bay mine opened. This mine concerns everybody because Wollaston Lake flows everywhere, North, South, East and West."

This call to resist issued directly by the indigenous community follows many years of efforts by the environmental community (petitions, marches, inquiries, reports, etc.) to stop the devastation. Unfortunately, the destruction continues unabated and is even escalating. This spring a major effort will be made to bring the destruction of the land, water and communities of northern Saskatchewan to the attention of the international community.

The Collins Bay Action Group, a coalition of the local Native communities and anti-uranium groups, are calling everyone to a "Northern Survival Gathering" at Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan from June 9-14, 1985. Following this gathering, on June 14, there will be a "rolling blockade" aimed at stopping all traffic carrying chemicals in or out of the uranium operations at Rabbit Lake, 6 miles from the Collins Bay mine.

All individuals are asked to come self-sufficient, and, if possible, organized into affinity groups. No firearms, drugs, alcohol or violence will be permitted. If you cannot be at the blockade, you can contribute by spreading awareness in your area, or by fundraising.

Contact:
Collins Bay Action Group
Box 8536
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
CANADA
or:
Uranium Resistance Network
Box 3183
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3X6
CANADA
(604) 254-7923

Also, petitions of support can be sent to:
Lac La Hache Band
Wollaston Lake, Saskatchewan SOJ 300

MEARES OLD GROWTH STRUGGLE CONTINUES

By Wolverine

Meares Island Wins Temporary Reprieve

"You will not destroy our garden." The words were spoken by the Chief of the Ahousat Band, in a dramatic confrontation between Indians and environmentalists, and loggers from MacMillan Bloedel Corporation. It was all captured on the television screen: the familiar faces; the evergreen isle as a backdrop.

British Columbia's Social Credit (Socred) government, thirty years in power and to the right of Canada's Conservatives, had rejected all efforts for the preservation of Meares Island, including a 50-50 compromise. Instead, they were insisting on logging 90% of the island.

In response, the Nu-chal-Nulth (Nootka) Tribal Council, to dramatize Native land claims and rally support against the clearcutting proposals, declared Meares Island a Tribal Park on Easter Sunday, 1984. Meares thus became the second Tribal Park in British Columbia; the Haida Nation having declared part of Graham Island in the Queen Charlotte Islands a Tribal Park two years previously.

The Socred government has refused to recognize these Tribal Parks, and indeed probably plans to add an anti-native plank to their usual repertoire of red-baiting and union-bashing in time for the next provincial election.

The Native people are strong and clear in their determination to preserve their land and heritage. Although they are directing the battle on their own terms and in their own way, they have been joined by allies both locally and throughout Canada. This unity is something new, and has surprised the government. The opposition New Democratic Party leader supports the preservation of Meares, along with the fledgling Green Party. Despite all this, Mac Blo seems determined to log the island. Opponents are preparing for a long struggle.

Since the above was written, a significant development has taken place. The British Columbia Court of Appeals has overturned the January 25, 1985, ruling of the B.C. Supreme Court. The earlier ruling had dismissed the Indian claim to Meares Island as invalid. The new ruling orders that the Indians be allowed a full-scale trial, in which they will have an opportunity to prove that they have been using Meares Island on a continuing basis since before the time of Confederation in 1867. The ruling also bars MacMillan Bloedel from any logging in the meantime, and orders protestors to remove their permanent presence from the island (they are complying with this order).

The decision was made solely on the basis of Native land claims, and expressly dismissed any environmental and forest issues. This apparent attempt to divide Natives and non-Native opponents of logging has not worked — at a celebration April 14 put on by the Clayoquot Band and the Friends of Clayoquot Sound, over 500 people attended, and the feeling of unity and brotherhood was palpable.

This is not a victory, but a respite. The trial will take place before the B.C. Supreme Court, probably in November. This is the same court that previously ruled against the Indians. It can be anticipated that Mac Blo will be well-represented at the trial, trying to discredit the Native claims.

Donations are still needed to carry on the struggle. Contributions (in Canadian funds — such as International Money Orders available at US post offices) should be sent to:

Friends of Clayoquot Sound
Box 489
Tofino, B.C. VOR 2Z0
Canada

DAM THREATENS THOREAU'S RIVER

"Big A" Dam Threatens West Branch of Penobscot

After years of planning, the Great Northern Paper Company (GNP) has applied to the state and federal governments for permits to build the so-called Big A Dam on the West Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine. The one-half-mile-wide, fifteen-story high dam would be built within a stone's throw of the southwest corner of famed Baxter State Park. It would flood the Ripogenus Gorge, an eighty-foot-deep gash in the limestone and granite which has attracted the likes of Thoreau and Whitman.

Both the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) have accepted GNP's applications and thus have begun two separate regulatory processes. In Maine, LURC is required by law to decide on the application within 105 working days after acceptance of the application, unless the process is extended by an act of the Legislature.

The federal proceeding, on the other hand, is expected to take two to three years. FERC has decided to conduct an environmental impact statement on the project which will be issued during the latter part of 1986.

The Natural Resources Council of Maine, together with other members of the Penobscot Coalition to Save the West Branch, has intervened in the state and federal proceedings in opposition to the dam. The Coalition argues three major points.

**Irreplaceable resource:* The four and one-half miles of river that would be destroyed by the Big A Dam contain the most productive wild landlocked salmon river fishery in America; an unparalleled combination of Class III, IV and V whitewater; spectacular scenery; and abundant wildlife. Among the wildlife to be affected are black bear, deer, moose, coyote, bald eagle, peregrine falcon and the legendary and nearly extinct eastern mountain lion. No river in the eastern United States matches the West Branch.

**Public river for private use:* Great Northern has already monopolized the Penobscot watershed by building 19 dams which collectively generate 704,000 megawatt hours of virtually free electricity a year. No standard of fairness would allow this last wild stretch of river to be expropriated for the company's corporate benefit.

**Alternatives:* Great Northern has underestimated the cost of the dam and greatly overestimated the cost of alternatives such as purchased power.

As might be expected, GNP is raising the "jobs" issue, and downplaying any adverse effects the dam might have on fishing, rafting and sightseeing. GNP says that 1,689 jobs are "seriously threatened" if Big A Dam is not built: 421 mill jobs, 476 woods jobs and 729 indirect jobs. What GNP is *not* saying is that it intends to eliminate jobs anyway through modernization. The current modernization of GNP's East Millinocket plant will cost an unspecified number of jobs. Officials of GNP have said that completion of BIg A will allow further modernization, but have declined to say how many jobs *that* will affect.

In granting GNP's application, LURC is required, under state law, to decide that the dam's advantages are greater than the direct and cumulative adverse impact over the life of the project based upon six specific environmental and energy criteria: soil stability; fish and wildlife resources; historic and archaeological resources; public rights of access to and use of the surface waters; flood control; and significant energy benefits.

Although the Land Use Regulation Commission is in the process of developing regulations, the agency currently has no rules in place regarding hydropower developments. Therefore, the decision on Big A Dam will set a precedent for future applications.

In a sleazy move that was unprecedented in the history of national river conservation battles, six whitewater rafting outfitters deserted the Penobscot Coalition and "signed on" with GNP after the company offered them rafting concessions including use of base camps and lodges on company lands, and releases of water three days a week in Ripogenus Gorge Dryway if the outfitters would drop opposition to the Big A Dam. These outfitters are: Northern Outdoors (a.k.a. Northern Whitewater Expeditions), Maine Whitewater, Downeast Whitewater, Wilderness Rafting Expeditions, Wildwater Adventurers and Crabapple Whitewater. However, other outfitters are continuing to oppose the dam and anyone considering a raft trip in the region should patronize someone other than the listed companies.

For information on how you can help fight this unnecessary and destructive dam, contact:

Gary Lawless
Box 687
South Harpswell, ME 04079
or:
Mark Shepard
Box 236UC
Unity, ME 04988

The comment period for FERC ended April 24, 1985, but there will be a second opportunity to comment after the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is issued. Earth First!ers in Maine are developing plans for possible direct action.

FORESTCIDE IN MIDDLE SANTIAM

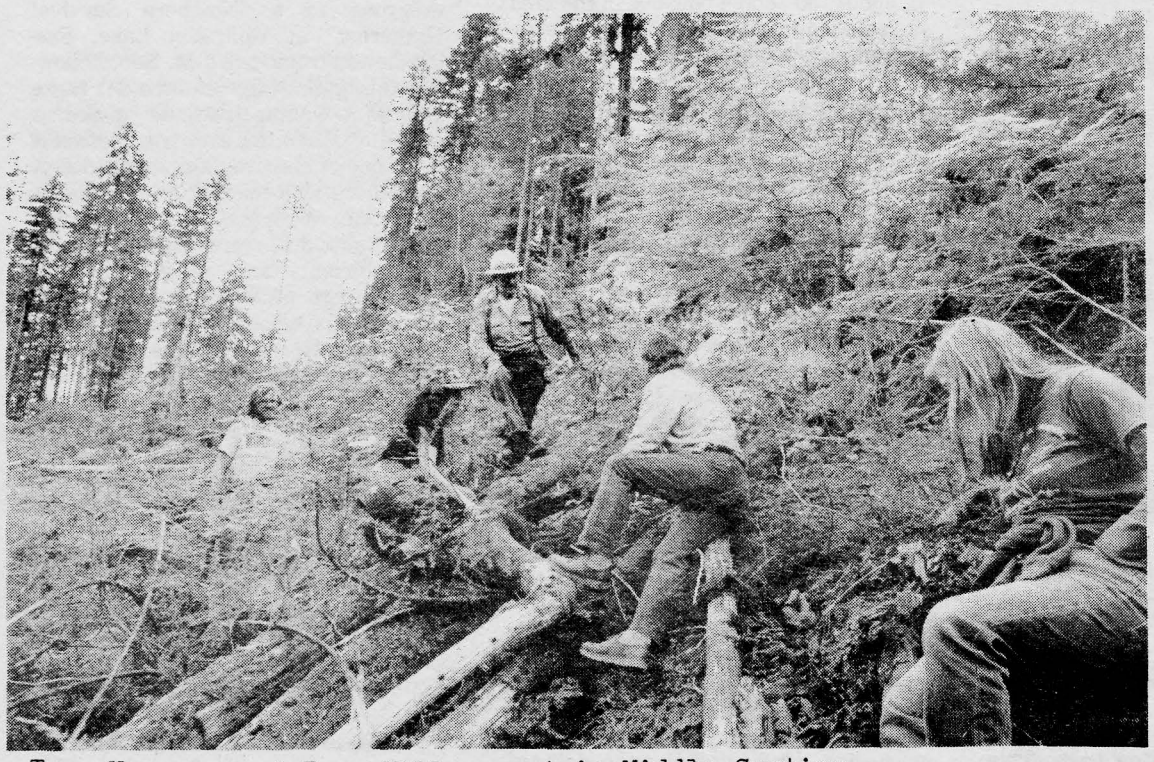


Photo by Willy Dunne.

Tree Huggers and Tree Killer meet in Middle Santiam.

All last year, Oregon Earth First! and the Cathedral Forest Action Group have diligently worked to preserve the ancient, old growth forests of the Middle Santiam. They did more than write letters or talk to their members of Congress. They sat on dynamite, blockaded roads before huge logging trucks, suffered the impertinence and insouciance of arrest, and tried to discuss ethics in courts of law. They confronted their fears, and their gods. They wrestled with profound questions that most in their drab little lives never front. They found values beyond the greasy dollar bill. Many of them spent many days in the Linn County Jail.

Already this year, the minions of the timber industry are at work on the final solution to the problem of the old growth community in the Middle Santiam on the west slope of the Oregon Cascades.

Marcy Willow and friends recently inspected the scene of the carnage. Here is her report.

Ten million Indians. Sixty million bison. A hundred million big trees. Dachau. Sand Creek. Glen Canyon. Middle Santiam. When will it ever end?

By Marcy Willow

The chainsaws whined like angry hornets all around us. A long, cracking sound, then a boom. We heard this every couple of minutes. Ten of us on recon scrambled through the brush, sloshed across the creek. The fresh clearcut bordered the creek on the other side. We wanted to get close. We were just clawing our way up the other side when a terrific cracking sounded above our heads. I dived to the earth; tried to shrink under a log. Then the boom. It turned out to be a jet. But when we stood up we were pretty pale, nonetheless.

Half of the hillside was destroyed. Giant trees lay everywhere. We were like ants on a pile of pick-up-sticks. We worked our way over the mess, up the hill. The logs rolled and swayed. Three or four loggers were working the top of the slope. It's amazing how much damage four men can do — that whole forested hill would be destroyed in one afternoon. We moved closer. Some of us were silent, some shouted "No!", a few laughed now and then. It was a strange laugh, sprung from nerves, horror, approaching shock. A pristine old growth forest was being destroyed around us.

The clearcut, in contrast to the cool green forest, was unsufferably hot. David Oakes spoke into the tape recorder: "Marcy's standing on top of a stump, I'm sitting on top of a stump, and MaryBeth is walking next to a stump. And there's more stumps being made up there. We're in the middle of a clearcut, with a stream below us and a tree falling not too far away . . . there goes another one . . . what can you say?"

An ancient fir crashed down close. Debris particles blew in our faces. We joked, and concluded that the loggers didn't care a bean about us. We sang, "Take Your Bulldozers Away." From a tall stump, Steve Peterson shouted a refrain: "Hands off our greenery!" "Choke on your sawdust!"

While we were speculating on the millions we'd make cutting an album called "We Are the Forest," a logger came down. In suspenders, torn-off trousers, and spikes on his boots, he walked easily over the slaughter. He told us we were in a dangerous area. Our entreaties were met with: "I don't have the money or education that you folks do, but I know these trees are old and rotten anyway; and we have to make a living."

We explained about gene pools, soil, wilderness. He recommended we look at the fine replanted tree farms. "I don't care if you get killed, I've got insurance," he said as he walked away on a log. Someone called after him: "What about the children? What about future generations?"

The chainsaws bit into the biggest trees, nearest to us. That old logger knew very well the difference between a tree farm and an old growth forest. One by one we headed for the creek, the sounds of the saws cutting into our hearts.

I was alone, finding my way back. I was hot and thirsty, but couldn't drink because the creek was a mess. Water seeped into my torn-up running shoes.

Time is short. The trees are falling. We left, but we'll be back. We are resolved to save these forests.

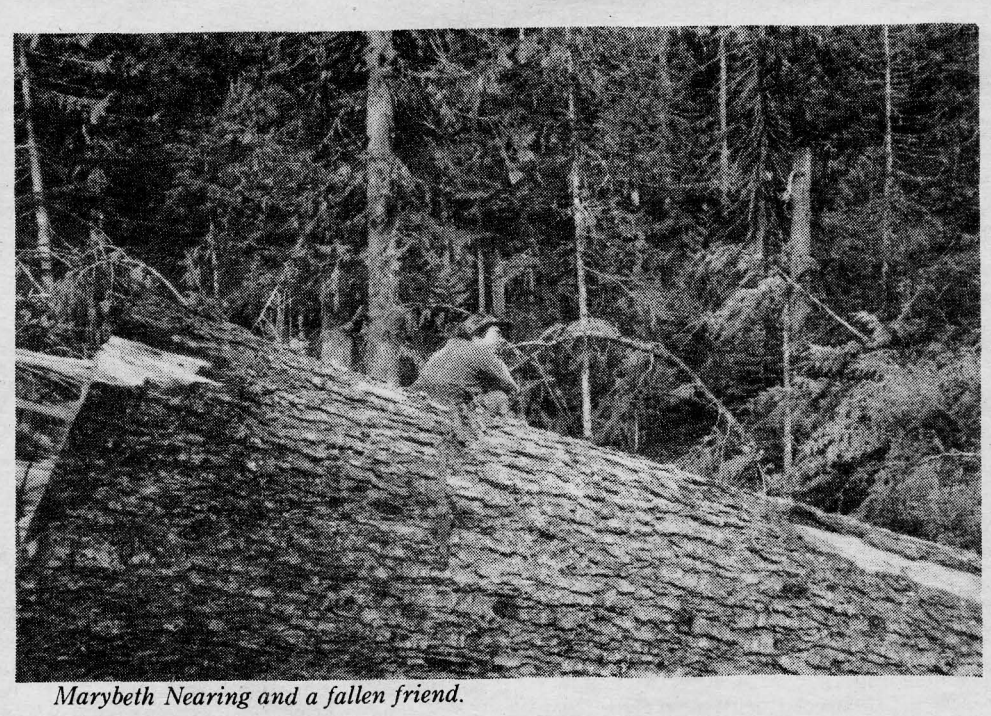
There's a TRO (Temporary Restraining Order) prohibiting blockades, but what the heck. There are signs all over the Middle Santiam saying keep out. Entrance into the actual designated Middle Santiam Wilderness (east of the logging massacre) is prohibited. Someone asked the secretary at the District Ranger's office about it and was told it was closed due to "protests." Did I hear anyone say "First Amendment?"

MaryBeth, who has dutifully keep the Cathedral Forest Action Group's office going in Corvallis and who has put herself on the line in blockades many times, is now in the county jail for a month. They say she violated her parole by going into the wilderness.

We are the "Last Resort Outfit" as Ric Bailey puts it. Bobcat calls it "Satyagraha" (Truth Force).

Don't be overwhelmed by all the work before us. The Force is with us. We're stronger than they are.

Watching the forest fall. Photos by Marcy Willow.



Marybeth Nearing and a fallen friend.

SANTIAM CAMP

The weekend of April 13, 25 conservationists representing Oregon, Washington, Alaska and Virginia gathered in the Middle Santiam to establish the camp which is to be the focal point of preservation activities this summer. The Cathedral Forest Action Group, sponsor of the camp, invites anyone concerned with the fate of old growth to join them at House Rock Campground off Highway 20 in Oregon's Willamette National Forest. A search is underway to find a permanent (private) site.

The camp will be the gathering place for the community which is forming around the old growth issue. Participants will have the opportunity to discuss all aspects of the movement with others from around the state and nation. There will be in depth discussions of the history and philosophy of civil disobedience, nonviolence preparations and planning for actions.

Being in the forest will enable us to study it from a myriad of sources. Forest ecologists, maps, books and articles will be regular features of the camp. An understanding of the old growth ecosystem will lead to more effective methods of resisting the threats against it. On site practice in non-violent civil disobedience will be integral to the experience.

It we take time to know it, the primeval forest is a powerful ally.

We intend to eat well, live right, do good and have fun with a little help from our friends.

You are needed now at the Old Growth Preservation Camp in Oregon. Contact the Cathedral Forest Action Group (824 SW 10th St, Corvallis, OR 97333 (503)754-9151) for more information.

MINING THE GRAND CANYON

By Hayduchess

(Ed. note: Arizona Earth First! is mobilizing to oppose a uranium mine on the Kaibab National Forest just south of the Grand Canyon. Non-violent direct action is being considered to stop the mine. Some monkeywrenching against it has already occurred — see the last issue of Earth First!. The following is our report from Hayduchess.)

Pete the Cat wants to hit the road. He's been listening to Buddy Guy again, "Whomp, whomp, whomp, whomp, bomp bomp, bomp bomp BOMP . . . I says what I means and I means what I says . . . you can call it what you wanna, but I call it messin' with the kid." He's been reading all those seditious leaflets The Duchess keeps writing about the hole at Tusayan and he wants to get back to his roots. So, he starts mewrfing and whining about "we're not gonna take it," and "Who'll stop the rain," and all those battle songs he carries around in his battered and furry head. The Duchess is getting fed up with hearing about human chauvinism and how "Those humans are somewhere else when the real struggles start." Pete the Cat can't forget how that pompous engineer from Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc. said he didn't think there was any wildlife up there by the site for the proposed uranium mine. Pete's pretty sure that where there's Ponderosa pine, there's deer, and where there's deer, there's cats. He thinks EFN, Inc. can call it what they wanna, but he calls it messin' with the kid.

So, they hit the road. None of that cute, pressed soy protein for Pete; The Duchess throws a few beef sticks and beer nuts in his traveling bag. He lays up on the back of the pack and watches the road slide away from them. She's feeding tapes into the deck and talking into her tape recorder over the music.

"We're heading up to Tusayan to find out for ourselves. I'm disgusted with these down-home little shows Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc. is putting on for us simple folk of Northern Arizona. I don't want to hear any more about their clean, harmless, little uranium mine that they're planning to put in that useless, scrubby little clearing, away in nowhere, with a few little power lines, some kind of casual, no-big-deal upgrading of a few miles of Forest Service roads (somehow, when grades go up, trees go down), and, uh, folks, a little old ore-hauling up to Blanding, Utah, for , uh, ten years or so, just ten little ole 20-25 ton trucks a day. I especially don't want to hear any more of that yuppie, Harvard MBA crap about state-of-the-art this and on-line that. I'm not a violent woman, but if I hear that so-hip, bearded lawyer use the words, "interface" or Mother Earth ever again, I won't be responsible for myself. And, one more thing, I'd sure like to know what self-respecting woman would climb into bed with any of that crew . . . that new Radiation Engineer's almost the worst. You can dress a geek in levis and a faded, flannel shirt, stick a beard on his face, and he's still a geek . . . .

I digress. It's bad enough what they want to do: stick a vertical shaft (it's good they're gonna sink it, because I doubt any of them could get it up to do anything else with it) into Grandmother Earth, 13 miles south of the Grand Canyon, suck up that high-grade uranium ore (200 tons-per-day for five years . . . maybe ten), ship the ore in tarp-covered trucks on 19 miles of "upgraded" Forest Service roads, a chunk of Route 64, just east of Desert View in Grand Canyon National Park and 100 miles of Navajo Reservation roads (see Part II: Tusayan to Blanding in the next issue), process the ore a few miles south of Blanding and sell the shit, 40% to Palo Verde, a big, expensive, dangerous and mis-guided nuclear power plant in southern Arizona, 60% to who knows where. Bad as all that is, it's almost worse how they're presenting it to the public. At the most recent meeting, in Tusayan, the Radiation Engineer said to one dignified old man, who had asked a few questions about where they were going to get their water, "We're gonna watch some slides now and after you see them, you'll be able to determine whether you're glowing from radiation or if it's just your radiant personality." The only Navajo in the crowd got up and left the room shortly after that. He had quietly asked a question about tailings, said something about radioactive waste at Tuba City and got answered with a smug smile and some more of that "state-of-the-art" verbal sump.

Exploratory drilling at the Tusayan mine site.

One thing The Duchess likes about the tape recorder is it doesn't expect her to listen. She also likes that it doesn't expect her to cook, give back rubs or sit up waiting. When she remembers marriage and other affairs d'amour, the tape recorder seems a fit companion. She decides to feed it a few quotes from the EFN, Inc.'s proposal to the Forest Service:

As part of its activity as a uranium producer, EFN currently operates three mines in northern Arizona — the Hack Canyon Mine, the Pigeon Mine and the Kanab North Mine (we're talking a spill or two, we're talking North Rim of the Canyon) . . . *the drainage from the Project Area is toward the south for seven miles, where it curves west for 15 miles and then back north for 50 miles until it reaches the Colorado River . . . the growth of Ponderosa, Pinyon and other species of pine are common in the area . . . the actual Project Area is in a natural clearing of approximately one-half mile in diameter . . . the only vegetation in this clearing are native grasses and plants . . .* (Pete the Cat rouses up and looks around a little . . . he's wondering what the hell else would grow in a forest clearing) . . . *wildlife in the general region appears to be limited as evidenced by the fact that during the implementation of the exploration drilling program at the Project Site little, if any, wildlife was observed . . .* (Pete yawns, he finds the ignorance of non-fur-bearers limitless; any critter worth its prey doesn't hang around humans who are making loud noises and bad smells while shoving long, horrible things in the ground) . . . *no unique, threatened or endangered animal species are known to exist in the Project Area . . .* (Pete goes back to sleep; he drifts off remembering sitting on the proposal one night, reading it through his stomach sensors and discovering that in one of the major diagrams, EFN, Inc. had spelled "channel," "channle" . . . if they can't spell, how the hell can they tell one species from another) . . . *a water source of a few gallons per minute is needed for sanitation and underground drilling . . . in the event that no water is found in the shaft, a well to the Redwall of 2,500 to 3,000 feet deep would be located and drilled north of the mine yard . . . In the event of a truck accident that causes spillage of ore* (The Duchess loves the smarmy elegance of that word — spillage — and decides she needs a drink. Ever aware of back-country emergencies, she has packed a flask of Tanqueray . . . ah, Juniper, holy plant of the Fire-Coyote clan), *EFN will take immediate aggressive action to clean up any spilled material . . . all uranium ore will be removed from the site of the spill within two working days time of the spill,* ***provided that the action is not prevented by conditions beyond the control of EFN.***

The Duchess is listening to *Maggie's Farm*, breathing Juniper fumes and remembering driving the road to Blanding, watching Juniper shake in the wind, reading those FLASH FLOOD signs. There's lots more to the proposal, lots about how EFN, Inc. will clean up afterwards and re-seed and grade-back roads, but The Duchess remembers hearing how once Elk habitat is disturbed, the Elk don't come back and she's thinking that, if the Tusayan hole gets sunk, EFN, Inc. will have mines on both sides of the Grand Canyon and that there are tens of thousands of mining claims on both rims and that, based on the 1872 Mining Law, it's real easy to stake and maintain a claim. She wonders if the tourists will have to wear protective lead suits when they come to visit America's #1 Natural Attraction. She'd like to curl up next to Pete and take a nap, but she's at Forest Road 305 and that's the turn-off to the Project Site.

Somebody's graded the road for the first few miles. She's pretty sure they're doing the Environmental Assessment right now, so she wonders about them starting the road work, but she can guess they've used some slick, legal loop-hole to cover their corporate ass. It's an easy drive for about three miles. Pete sleeps right through it. Then, the road turns towards the left, and, suddenly she's slipping and sliding, through and past ruts that look like they could swallow a 'dozer. Pete perks up; he's digging into the back of the seat, yowling like a vampire cat from Hell. She finally yanks the car onto a dry patch of clearing and gets out. Pete saunters out. Where there's grasses, there's rodents . . . .

The clearing had probably been a quiet, sunny, flower-dotted break in the forest. Woodbetony, fern-like leaves and purple blossoms, lies crushed, yet alive, under a thin coating of dust at the edges of the clearing. A few yards away, there seems to be nothing but metal and debris, trucks, a bulky water tank, the stab of the drilling tower, a supply trailer, two pools of oil slime, blackened earth like a third-degree burn, no "native grasses and plants," no animal tracks, no life. Florescent ribbons flutter from stakes around the clearing and along a faint track through the forest. There seem to be keys in some of the trucks. A stack of drill-bits lies near the trailer. The Duchess has brought some mementoes for EFN, Inc. She goes to work.

From the hood of the car, warm in Spring sunlight, Pete spits out a set of mouse-feet, stretches and falls asleep.

For a copy of the proposal and to register your alarm/disgust/nausea over the Tusayan hole, write the Forest Supervisor, Box 3088, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023. At this stage, the Forest Service is performing an Environmental Assessment . . . what is really needed is an Environmental Impact Statement . . . or maybe an encampment . . . or a fete de blockade . . . stay tuned . . . Hayduchess . . . Pete the Cat says take your pet on a picnic . . . access to the Project Site is done by turning east of State Highway 64 to National Forest Road 305, 8 miles south of the Grand Canyon Airport (that's off 64 between Williams and Grand Canyon) . . . follow FR 305 two miles, take north fork of FR 305A for about 4 miles past Owl Tank . . . then take a side road due west to the site. You need a good vehicle, unless, of course, they've upgraded the roads.

JAPAN'S FOREST LUST

By Maggie Suzuki

As Rick Davis has so accurately reported, the Japanese are very efficient at ruining their own wilderness. They are also good at ruining other people's wilderness, the most enraging example being the job they have done on Southeast Asia's tropical rainforests. But the devastation in that area is so far advanced they are beginning to see the dark at the end of the tunnel. Says one leading industry ghoul in reference to Indonesia's complete ban on whole-log exports (effective this year) "Not only Indonesia's logs but all South Sea timber resources have a limit." (*The Japan Financial Times*, Dec. 21, 1984) The same article goes on to note, "Plywood manufacturers have the alternative of American and North Pacific conifer resources. With the instability of (South Seas) resources, manufacturers are strengthening their efforts towards overcoming problems in changing over to conifer resources."

In light of these likely developments, I'd like to encourage Earth First!ers in the US to strengthen their efforts, and to broaden them also. The fact remains that the Japanese will mop up what they can in Southeast Asia. Pressures on these forests remain severe. I'd like you to consider what it means to be an Earth First!er in a right-wing dictatorship:

In Northern Luzon, Philippine government plans to convert the Chico River valley into a "development" hell, logging, hydroelectric dams, mining, has been stiffly opposed by the tribal people whose homeland is that valley. One result was that Macli-ing Dulag, a Kalinga tribal leader was gunned down in his living room by army goons in 1980. In 1984, the government began bombing and strafing villages and herding people into "strategic hamlets." They cannot go out to harvest their fields or hunt. (Survival International Urgent Action Bulletin, Jan. 1985.)

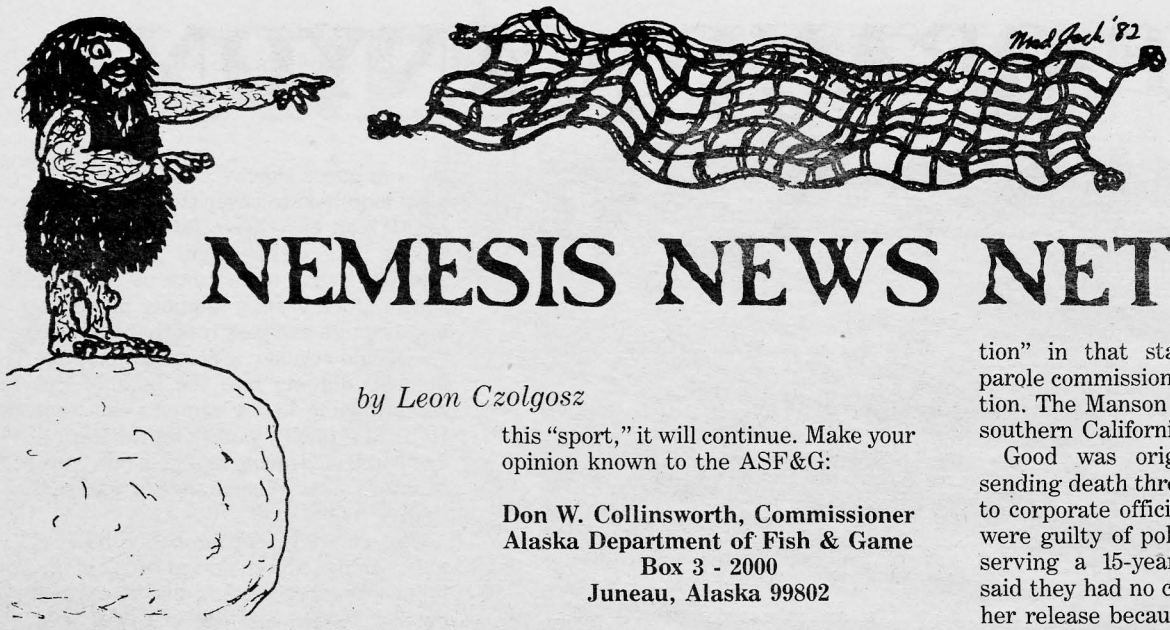
So, I'd like to ask you to be vigilant about increased pressure on your own forests: if the price is right, the Japanese will take your trees, just as they have taken the tropical forest's trees.

I'd also like to exhort you to express solidarity with other people who are trying to protect their forests from the same greedy institutions as you are, and who have as much or more to lose. No more beer by the jukebox for Macli-ing Dulag! Many of the oppressive governments, such as the Marcos Regime, which are pushing to exploit forests are doing so for quick cash to pay off American banks, and are using arms supplied by the American government to put down resistance.

One thing you can do is to respond to Survival International Urgent Action Bulletins such as the one mentioned above. Their address in the USA is: Survival International USA, 2121 Decatur Place NW, Washington, DC 20008 (202-265-1077).

Think Globally, Act Locally!

Maggie Suzuki is an environmental activist and Earth First!er in Japan.



NEMESIS NEWS NET

by Leon Czolgosz

Supreme Court Upholds Water Use to Save Fish

Washington, DC, March 25, 1985 — The Supreme Court let stand a ruling by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals which requires the government to use water in the Stampede Reservoir on the Little Truckee River to restore endangered fish species, rather than use the water to supply the cities of Reno and Sparks, Nevada.

The 9th Circuit Court decision said that the government has a duty, under the terms of the Endangered Species Act, to use water from the reservoir, located in the Sierra Nevada, to help restore the Pyramid Lake cui-ui and the threatened Lahontan cutthroat trout.

Hunters Take Heavy Toll of Alaska Wolves

Anchorage, March 18, 1985 — According to an article by Dr. Gordon Haber in the *Anchorage Daily News*, the recently-suspended aerial "wolf control" program of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game was taking a much smaller toll of wolves than that being taken by private aerial hunters, both legal and illegal.

For the price of a $10 trapping license, any Alaska resident can locate a wolf pack by airplane, land alongside it in the snow, and proceed to shoot as many of the wolves as possible with semi-automatic weapons. February and March are the "prime" months for this aerial hunting, because of the long daylight hours, the snow cover, and the condition of the wolf pelts. Dozens of wolf-hunting planes may fly the skies of southcentral, interior, and northern Alaska on a typical sunny day at this time of the year.

The overall competition to find wolves is so intense that few areas of the state with open or semi-open terrain are overlooked. Most hunters attempt to kill all or most of the wolves they find. Many complete packs are eliminated.

Even the National Parks, Preserves and Wildlife Refuges are not immune to this slaughter. The National Parks are supposedly off-limits to hunting, but most of the newer ones, such as Gates of the Arctic, Kobuk, Lake Clark, and Wrangell-St Elias, have been inadequately patrolled due to budgetary constraints, and poachers have been taking advantage of this. Most alarmingly, wolves are illegally hunted even in Denali National Park, "crown jewel" of the park system in Alaska.

Land-and-shoot aerial wolf hunting is perfectly legal in the National Park "Preserves" (created under ANILCA) and in the National Wildlife Refuges. These areas are hunted heavily.

Serious aerial hunters are able to kill 50 to 100 wolves each in a single season. An average wolf pelt in the raw can command two or three hundred dollars, and the better ones bring considerably more. Obviously, it is this financial factor which gives incentive to many of the hunters (although there are also many wealthy "sportsmen" who hunt wolves for kicks, as well).

According to Haber, a single Anchorage fur-buyer (unnamed) accounts for a significant percentage of all the wolf pelts taken in Alaska. (Editor's note: If any of you out there know this geek's name, let us know, and we will give the fiend some well-deserved publicity.)

As long as the Alaska Department of Fish & Game permits and encourages this "sport," it will continue. Make your opinion known to the ASF&G:

Don W. Collinsworth, Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Box 3 - 2000
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Guerrillas Attack Paper Mill

Bangladesh, March 7, 1985 — Seven people were killed by tribal guerrillas in the Southern Hill District of Bangladesh on March 6, according to police.

The guerrillas, belonging to a separatist group known as the Shanti Bahini, attacked a paper mill, tied up its employees, and shot them. Witnesses said the guerrillas were apparently angered by tree cutting operations in a nearby forest to provide raw material for the paper mill.

Japan Agrees to Stop Killing Whales by 1988

Tokyo, April 5, 1985 — Reluctantly bowing to foreign pressure, Japan officially pledged to begin observing a world-wide moratorium on whaling in 1988.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told Cabinet ministers during a meeting that he would send a letter to U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge today, announcing the end of the 300-year-old whaling industry.

The U.S. Government last year threatened to cut Japan's offshore fishing quotas in half if Japan did not withdraw its objections to the whaling ban by April 1.

"There is no other way to avoid a confrontation between Japan and the United States," said an official of the Fisheries Agency who spoke on condition he not be identified. "It is very unhappy for us, but as a result we will save the fishing conservation zone," he said.

Another official in the Fishery Section of the Foreign Ministry said the decision to withdraw its objection was "difficult." Asked if the decision marked a defeat for the government, he hung up the telephone.

Only Japan, the Soviet Union and Norway objected to the ban approved by the 40-member International Whaling Commission. The three exempted themselves from the moratorium by filing objections. Japan's withdrawal of its objection leaves the other two nations as the only holdouts on the matter of ending whaling.

The U.S. and Japan reached a compromise last November that gave Japan the right to kill 200 sperm whales in 1986 and 1987 if it would agree to abide by the global ban in 1988. However, until today's announcement, Japan appeared to be hedging on the matter of the ban.

Sandra Good Declines Parole

Alderson, WV, March 29 — Sandra Good, a member of the Charles Manson "family" who has served 10 years in prison for mailing death threats to business executives, refused to leave prison because she found the terms of her parole too restrictive.

Good refused to accept a release certificate containing "a condition that she not associate with any members or former members of the Manson Family," said Gwynne Sizer, warden at the Federal Correctional Institution for Women.

"She has been an excellent prisoner in her 10 years here, but she remains very committed to Charlie Manson," added Dave Helman, the warden's executive assistant.

Good also objected to placement in a halfway house in Camden, NJ, officials said. Helman said she had initially been scheduled to go to Sacramento, Calif., but "there was a lot of adverse reaction" in that state and the federal parole commission changed her destination. The Manson Family was based in southern California.

Good was originally convicted of sending death threats through the mail to corporate officials whose companies were guilty of pollution. She has been serving a 15-year sentence. Officials said they had no choice but to schedule her release because of time off she accumulated for good behavior.

Good said in a recent interview that "I want to be where my family is, and my family is in prison. By staying inside where my family is, I keep myself outside of thoughts dedicated to money, power and approval."

Good's rejection of the release terms requires the prison to continue holding her, according to Sizer. "She will have a hearing by the federal parole commission in the next 60 days," the warden said. "At that point they will give her another date for release based upon coming up with another plan."

"She's been an excellent prisoner. Of course, there's been a lot of attention because of the Manson connection," Helman said. "We've seen a different side. If you listen to her environmental views, they aren't really that different from what you would hear from a conservation group."

Reagan Defends Trips to his California Ranch

Washington, DC — President Reagan, returning to the White House after a four-day vacation, says he feels justified making frequent trips to his California ranch because "you give up an awful lot of privacy" serving in the Oval Office.

Reagan said the demands of the presidency accompany him wherever he goes. "And I look at it in another way — at my age, how many more years do I have to go to the ranch and enjoy the ranch?" he said.

Since taking office in 1981, Reagan has spent all or part of 171 days at his ranch, or 12% of his presidency.

Reagan discussed his affection for his 688-acre ranch in an interview with the Santa Barbara News-Press.

"I think that particular place casts a spell on you. . . When you get in there, it's — the world — is gone."

The president's hideaway is 2,400 feet high in the Santa Ynez Mountains, overlooking the Pacific. Reagan says he occasionally sees tracks and other signs of bears and mountain lions on his property, and frequently sees bobcats.

A Secret Service agent on duty at the ranch once watched a mountain lion stroll past his post from a distance of 30 feet, the president said.

The president's five-room adobe home, built in 1872, is heated solely by wood. The Reagans bought the ranch in 1974.

(Hmmm. . . must be nice. What about us poor schmucks who have nothing but the public lands? I guess that's just tough luck.)

Arizona May Resurrect Grand Canyon Dam Plan

Phoenix, AZ — A plan is being resurrected for a dam proposed for the Grand Canyon in the 1960's and scrapped because of strong opposition from environmentalists.

At the urging of Rep. Henry Evans, D-Tolleson, the Arizona Power Authority has agreed to spend $8,000 to revise cost estimates for building the dam. Evans argues that the hydroelectric power generated by the dam could be sold to help fund CAP-related dam projects.

The proposal is expected to rekindle what one environmentalist called a "red-hot battle" by national environmental groups and others who strongly opposed the dam in the 1960's because it would flood the Grand Canyon's Bridge Canyon and would eliminate the Bridge Canyon rapids.

"This seems to be a curious, if not dangerous, time to resurface that issue," said Roger Manning, general manager of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association. He warned that the dam's revival could threaten federal funding for the Central Arizona Project, which faces congressional appropriation hearings in April.

The Hualapai Dam, also called the Bridge Canyon Dam, was proposed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in the 1960's to produce electricity needed to pump CAP water from the Colorado River into central Arizona.

Opposition from environmentalists prompted Congress to place a moratorium on the dam's construction. Reclamation Bureau Officials decided that instead of Hualapai, they would build a coal-fired power plant at Page for the CAP, clearing the way for the project to gain congressional approval in 1968.

The dam remained part of the Arizona Water and Power Plan, but because of the federal moratorium, congressional approval will be needed before it can be built. An aide to Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., said such authorization is "very, very unlikely."

Bizarre BLM Goat Experiment Less Than Successful

Cave Junction, OR — An experiment to see if goats could be used instead of herbicides to keep unwanted brush and weeds from overrunning reforestation projects has turned out to be less than a success.

Along with the brush and weeds, the goats ate all 200 Douglas fir and mixed conifer seedlings on the experimental plot outside Cave Junction in the BLM's Medford District, according to agency spokesman Kurt Austermann.

Big game repellent, plastic tubes, paper shields and a mixture of goat feces and urine all failed to keep the voracious beasts from eating the young trees.

According to Austermann, the verdict is still out as to whether goats might be useful under some circumstances. BLM silviculturist Albert Albee said the goats might prove useful in clearing brush before the trees are planted.

An evaluation of the experiment is due out later this month.

A federal court decision has barred the BLM and the Forest Service from using herbicides in Oregon and Washington until they examine the worst effects the weed killers might have on human health.

Five goats owned by Jim Booi of Old Sams Valley and Larry Hunt of Medford were put on the 12-acre plot on Jan. 14.

Twenty-five more goats were added to speed things up, and at the end of two weeks, all the trees were gone.

The experiment cost $960, or $80 per acre.

The Second International Convention for Defense of the Life of the Earth will be held in Peru during the fall of 1985. The first convention, attended by representatives of several environmental groups, green parties, and indigenous people's organizations, was held in Japan in the fall of 1984. Details will be forthcoming on the Peru meeting.

MONO LAKE BIKE-A-THON

Whether you are old or young, beginner or expert, you are invited to cycle in the Sixth Annual Mono Lake Bike-a-Thon.

The 6 day, 350 mile ride departs from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power headquarters on Aug. 26 and arrives Aug. 31 at Mono Lake, the jewel of the recently established Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area. Support vehicles will carry cyclists' gear.

Each rider will carry a vial of water from DWP's reflecting ponds and will return the water to its natural destination, Mono Lake. Some of this water once flowed through streams feeding Mono Lake, but was diverted to supply Los Angeles with cheap water. The diversions are destroying the lake.

Money raised through the Bike-a-Thon will support efforts to protect Mono Lake. All cyclists secure pledges from sponsors. The rider who raises the most money will win PLUMLINE and KANGAROO BAGGS bicycle touring equipment. Last year 44 people from as far away as Florida cycled, publicizing Mono's plight and raising $18,000 to help save Mono Lake.

To sign up, to volunteer the use of a support vehicle, to pledge support, or for more information, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Mono Lake Bike-a-Thon, 1355 Westwood Blvd. #6, Los Angeles, CA 90024 or call (213)477-5754 or 477-8229. Act soon, as only 75 riders can go. Registration deadline is August 9.

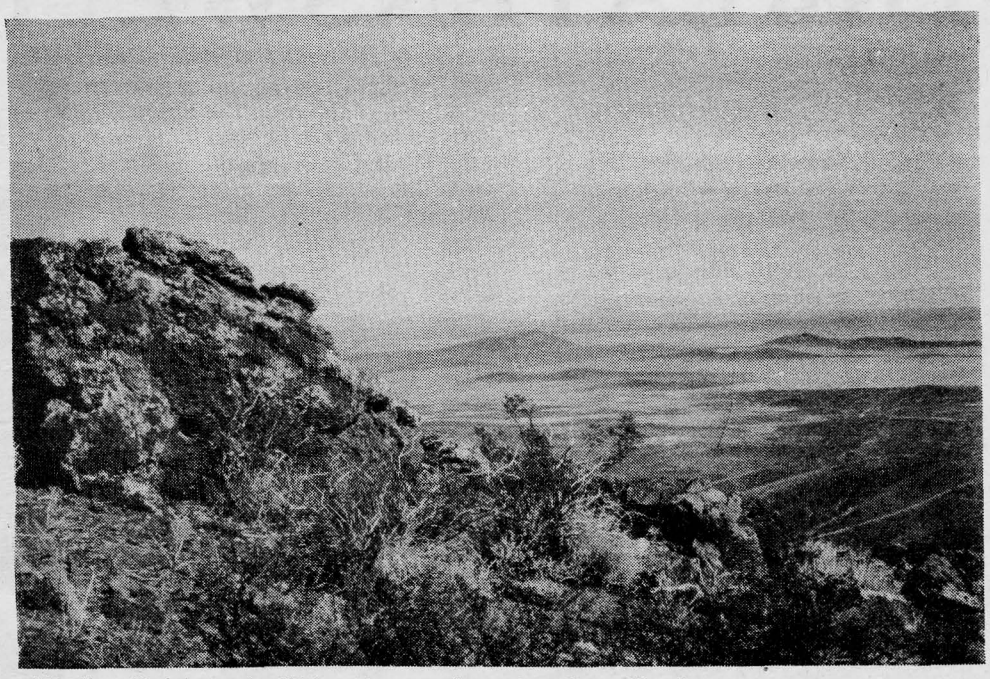
EARTH FIRST! TARGETS BLM WILDERNESS

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will be making major decisions on wilderness recommendations this year (state-wide recommendations in Utah and New Mexico, and regional recommendations in other states) and Congress may consider several BLM wilderness bills (including one for the California desert).

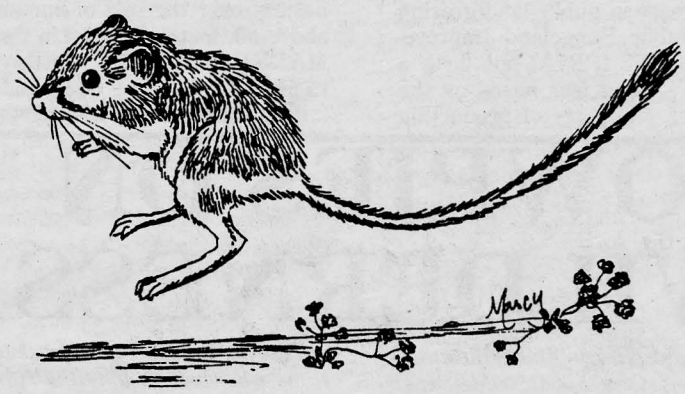
It is important that Earth First!ers become involved in this process so that there will be an uncompromising voice *for* desert wilderness. We are currently developing state-wide Earth First! wilderness proposals for BLM lands in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona; and for the California desert. If you would like to have input or review our draft proposals for any of these, please contact Dave Foreman (POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703). If you would like to help with field work or in promoting these wilderness proposals, or if you would like to help with BLM wilderness in other states, also contact Dave.

There will be a workshop on BLM wilderness (with a major emphasis on the Utah Canyon Country) at the Round River Rendezvous this July. We will also be encouraging letters in support of our proposals later in the year.

Remember, when Lawrence of Arabia was asked why he loved the desert, he said, "Because it's clean." In today's sick world, we need a few clean places.



BLM's West Potrillo Mountains in New Mexico. Photo by Dave Foreman.



MONO LAKE WORKSHOPS

Would you like to explore Mono Lake's islands? Learn to weave a Paiute basket? Tell a warbler from a vireo? Be prepared to cope with backcountry emergencies?

The Mono Lake Committee and Mono Lake Foundation are holding a series of weekend workshops this summer and fall in and around California's sublime Mono Lake. They include Paiute Basketry, an Historical Tour, Summer & Autumn Watercolor Painting, Backcountry Emergencies, Geology, Islands, Ecology, Insects, and Birds.

Proceeds from the workshops will go to fund educational and research programs crucial to saving Mono Lake from the unslakeable thirst of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (see the movie "Chinatown" to understand the rapacious greed that has led to the near-ecocide of Mono Lake).

For information, contact the Mono Lake Foundation, POB 153, Lee Vining, CA 93541 (619)647-6360.

EF! CALENDAR BITES THE DUST

Even though it's one of our pet projects and a favorite of many Earth First!ers, we've reluctantly decided to cease production of the Earth First! Calendar. The decision is based on the fact that the calendar at best only breaks even and that our time, energy and limited funds can be better spent on other efforts. So, there will be no 1986 Earth First! Calendar. (Copies of the 1985 Calendar are still available for $3 postpaid.) If we can find distributors to place the Earth First! Calendar in enough retail outlets, we may resurrect it for 1987.

DAVID CROSS PHOTO SHOW

Professional photographer and Earth First! activist David Cross is finally being recognized as one of America's outstanding wilderness photographers. A showing of his work entitled BEHIND THE MOUNTAINS is being exhibited at the California Academy of Sciences Natural History Museum in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, for the next several months. If you are in the Bay Area, don't miss David's exhibit.

Dunes & Twigs (Death Valley) 1978. Photo by David Cross.

ORVs THREATEN OREGON BEACHES

The Sutton Beach/Lily Lake area on the Oregon coast is rated as "Priority 1" by the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife for vehicle closures due to snowy plover and bald eagle habitat. Additionally, adjacent Forest Service dune areas contain rare plants, such as bog club moss, *Lycopodium inundatum*.

Although an interim closure was imposed last year to protect these sensitive plant and wildlife values, the Forest Service is now considering REOPENING a major portion of this sensitive area to off-road-vehicle traffic.

Please write a letter to:

District Ranger
Siuslaw National Forest
POB 67
Mapleton, OR 97453

and ask that the Forest Service:

1) Permanently close the entire dune sheet between Lily Lake to Sutton Creek to all vehicle entry;

2) Not develop horse corrals or horse unloading facilities at Baker Beach Road (near Lily Lake).

3) Build no foot bridges or encourage additional recreational entry in proximity to threatened snowy plover nesting and wintering areas on the north spit of Sutton Creek.

4) Close the entire Sutton Beach to ORVs.

Please send a copy of your letter to Congressman Jim Weaver, 211 E 7th #287, Eugene, OR 97401 and the Lane County Board of Commissioners, 125 E 8th, Eugene, OR 97401.

FLORIDA TOWN SAYS "NO" TO HOTELS

Around 200 people, or roughly 10% of the registered voters of Cape Canaveral, Florida, showed up at town hall on February 11 to protest a zoning exception that would have allowed a hotel to be built on the beach in this primarily residential town.

"We don't need a bunch of tourists trampling our dunes," said John Winchester, the Vice-Mayor and previously the solitary vote against the zoning exception on the city council. "There are plenty of hotels in Cocoa Beach that are closer to most of our residents than this hotel will be. So the argument that the residents will have a nice close place for their relatives to stay just doesn't make any sense."

The argument that did make sense to the other members of the city council was that the landowner is a close friend and would make a tidy profit once the proposed hotel was turned over to the Radisson Company for management.

Winchester, who has been fighting against developers and for building height and density restrictions, was surprised and elated by the overwhelming support of the voters. The original 4 to 1 vote on the city council in favor of the exception became 0 to 5 against. As one city councilman remarked, "I'd be crazy to vote for it in a crowd like this."

Winchester explained his tactics, "I have a list of people who contact other people. They can usually be counted on to show up at meetings when we need them. We timed this one just right."

Hopefully, Cape Canaveral will not have to learn the lesson other Florida towns have learned: There is no such thing as *one* hotel.

FREE ENTERPRISE THREATENS WELFARE RANCHERS

By Big Don Schwarzenegger

Save the Old West: Get a Cowboy Off Welfare

Imagine the West with large herds of native wildlife once again, with marshes coming back where arroyos have been cutting for the last hundred years, with erosion subsiding and streams running free and clear, year-around. Imagine grizzlies and wolves, coyotes and mountain lions (and even jaguars and ocelots, in the Southwest) roaming undisturbed, unconcerned with the stockman's bullet or poison. Does this sound like an impossible dream, the hallucination of some "bring back the buffalo" peyote cult? On the contrary, it is a very realistic proposal, if only public lands grazing could be done away with. And ironically enough, the consistent application of "Reaganomics" could just conceivably bring about the demise of that industry. Just possibly . . . but not without your help.

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are proposing a substantial increase in public land grazing fees. The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) put forth a formula for grazing fees based on the price of beef, the costs of production (and evidently some other factors pulled out of the air). The rationality of this formula can be seen by the fact that this last year, grazing fees were set at the magnificent sum of $1.37 per Animal Unit Month (AUM) — at a time when, as depressed as the livestock industry has been, grazing fees on comparable private land were going from an absolute low of $3 per AUM up to $8.50 and even more in some cases. This 1978 formula was to be used on a seven-year trial basis. And lo and behold, it is expiring during the second term of the Reagan Administration, at a time when a great hoopla is being made over cutting egregious government expenditures, and when David Stockman has been railing against some of the most sacred federal programs of all time — veterans' benefits, farm subsidies and the like.

Obviously, someone in the Administration has decided that even the ranchers and their sacred cows should bear some of the burden of this cost-cutting frenzy. The irony is incredible. Among Raygun's most fervent supporters were the majority of the ranching industry. After all, they shared a common ideology — a belief in the domination over nature, over the rest of humanity, and above all, a stated belief in the FREE MARKET SYSTEM. Little did the ranchers think that Good Old Ronnie might actually try to apply free market principles to *them*. How could he do such a thing, after having hosted "Death Valley Days" for all those years?

Moderate livestock stocking on New Mexico BLM lands. Photo by Dave Foreman.

To make a long and rather tedious process short, the feds are proposing a variety of possible fee arrangements for public lands grazing — and all of these proposals would raise the fee substantially over what it has been under the PRIA formula. For instance, using the proposed "Modified Market Value" system, a rancher would pay $4.63 per AUM (using 1983 data) instead of the $1.40 actually paid that year. Another proposed formula would yield a slightly higher fee. But I feel that this "Modified Market Value" formula is the fairest, least complicated and most consistent.

Alas, the feds estimate that this increase would only result in a decrease of 5% in the number of head of livestock on public ranges. But I think that they are being overly optimistic (or pessimistic, depending on your point of view). I think that the impact would actually be greater. Assume that such a move pushed 5% of the public land ranchers over the brink, an additional 5% (more or less) of ranch land would go on the market, and some of it would sell at lower prices than ranches have been selling at previously. This would reduce the appraised value of most other ranches, and therefore reduce their collateral, and thus their borrowing power. As a result, the industry as a whole would be brought even closer to collapse. If this were coupled with tax reform — *real* tax reform which eliminates most of the extravagant tax write-offs now associated with ranching, one would witness a mass exodus from ranching by all the oil tycoons, movie stars, dope dealers and others of their ilk who now go into ranching merely to take advantage of tax loopholes. This mass exodus of geeks would accelerate the downward sprial in land values, and would eliminate all but the strongest, most competitive producers, most of whom do not operate on public lands, anyway. The ranchers who would be left would have to actually manage their ranches, instead of play-acting at being cowboys. The net beneficiary would be the land itself, as well as native species of flora and fauna.

If you want to help eliminate the most serious single environmental scourge in the West, write:

GRAZING FEES
FS/BLM Central
324 25th St.
Ogden, UT 84401

Say that you favor increasing federal grazing fees to bring them up to levels in the private sector. You don't have to mention environmental considerations; in fact, it may be best if you don't. Just mention things like: Proper allocation of resources, debt reduction, ending subsidies to a privileged class (ranchers), equity for producers on private land (who produce **97%** of the beef produced in this country, anyway), and the importance of a fair return to the treasury.

MORE IMPORTANT than your letter to the above is to send copies of your letter to every member of your congressional delegation (who will be under intense pressure from the range cattle industry), to at least keep them neutral on this issue. If you live in the Midwest or East, there is a greater chance that your Senators and Representative will be favorable to an increase in grazing fees, but do WRITE.

Remember, the feds behind this proposal need all the help they can get. Therefore, a copy of your letter will also be valuable when sent to:

Mr. David Stockman
Director
Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
New Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

COWPIES ON WILDERNESS

What do our friends, the welfare ranchers, have to say about wilderness? The following statements, reflecting the views of the graziers on the subject of Bureau of Land Management Wilderness, may be of interest:

The 24,940,644 acres of BLM lands in the lower 49 states and the 56,486,598 acres of BLM lands in Alaska now under wilderness area study status will ultimately result in an excessive acreage of wilderness, particularly when added to the existing acreage of U.S. Forest Service, National Parks, and other federal wilderness areas.

The de-facto wilderness status of these . . . acres of BLM resource lands seriously retards essential economic growth, denies needed jobs, and prevents proper management of these lands. Moreover, *our national security is threatened by making this nation unnecessarily dependent upon foreign imports of petroleum, minerals and other commodities . . .*"

. . . state Cattlemens' Associations, state Farm Bureaus, and state Wool Growers associations will provide leadership to a major effort to assure areas . . . are not needlessly added to wilderness.

Any wilderness legislation adopted by Congress should include the following:

Hard release language prohibiting management agencies from further wilderness area review unless directed by Congress, rather than the "soft" release language supported by most pro-wilderness groups . . .

Contain language that *specifically authorizes timely use of motorized-mechanized equipment in wilderness areas to allow grazers and the managing agency to care for livestock, range improvements, fences and to control predators.*

Exclude wild and scenic rivers.

Protect the deteriorating quality of alpine wilderness streams from infectious contamination resulting from high concentrations of humans without benefit of sanitary facilities. This would be achieved by . . . limiting the number of persons granted access to wilderness areas; and . . . amend[ing] the wilderness act to require installation of adequate sanitation accomodations . . . .

Provide for *increased grazing allocations whenever range conditions allow such increases.* Inactive or vacant grazing AUM's are evidence that grazing has been established, as required by the wilderness act, and these inactive or vacant AUM's should be sufficient criteria for the re-establishment of grazing when range conditions allow it.

Provide for use of *traditional predator control methods.*

Require control of noxious weeds, insects and diseases where they pose a threat to adjacent lands . . . .

Livestock producers have a special appreciation for the land. Realizing their heavy dependence upon the use of public lands to produce food and fiber for America's growing population, *stockmen must question federal land management policies that restrict or eliminate their use of this resource, which would otherwise be wasted. Livestock grazing has been proven to be essential to proper management of wildlife and other national resources.*

The loss of the valuable renewable forage resource from public lands is, in effect, a loss to the entire nation. It is a loss our nation need not, indeed cannot, afford . . . .

In the long run . . . we believe it will prove uneconomic for many livestock producers to continue grazing in wilderness areas unless significant modifications are made to the current restrictions placed on livestock management in these areas.

In a good-faith effort, we will continue to work vigorously to modify these restrictions, and to minimize additional wilderness areas, particularly where the wilderness values are duplicated within a reasonable distance and through redundant designation by more than one land management agency.

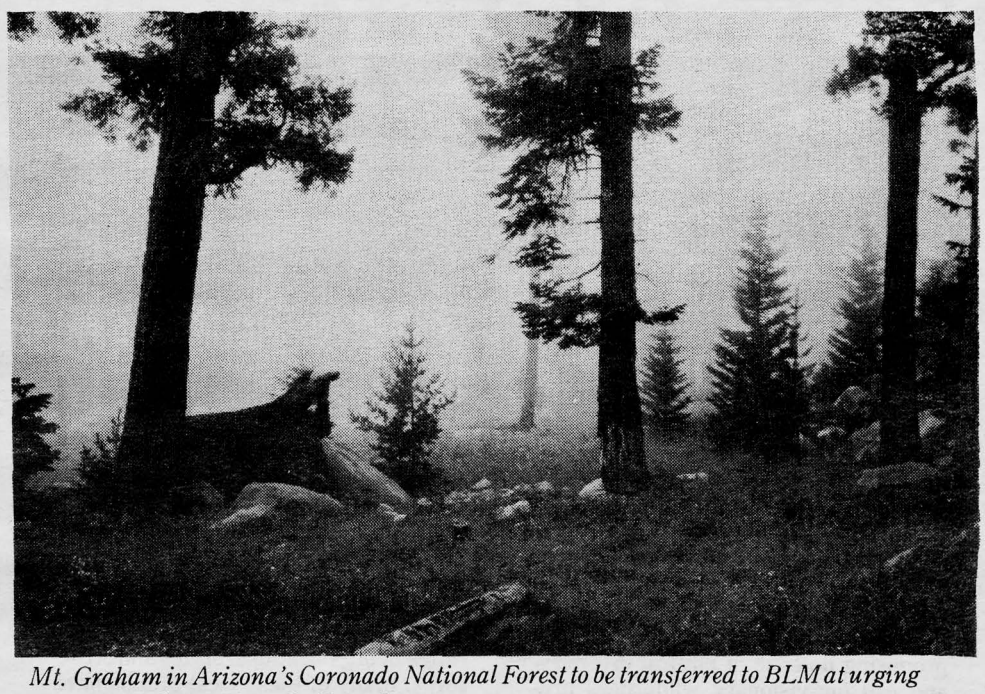
(The above is a condensed version of a statement on wilderness adopted by delegates from western state Farm Bureaus, Cattlemen's Associations and Wool Growers' Associations, meeting in Salt Lake City, October 25-26, 1984. If you're sick and tired of the welfare ranchers' continued control of our public lands, contact Denzel and Nancy Ferguson, The Bunchgrass Rebellion, Star Route - Buck Gulch, Bates, Oregon 97817 to offer your help to get the cows off the public lands.)

Sierra Club BLM specialist Debbie Sease getting to know her field. Photo by Dave Foreman.

THE GREAT EXCHANGE

By Leon Czolgosz

Great Exchange - Part 2



Mt. Graham in Arizona's Coronado National Forest to be transferred to BLM at urging of local ranchers. Photo by Dave Foreman.

The "Great Exchange," the underhanded attempt of the Reagan Administration to transfer vast acreages of Forest Service lands to the Bureau of Land Management and vice versa, continues unabated, despite almost universal condemnation. What seems most ominous to this writer is the nebulous nature of the whole exchange proposal — it almost seems as if the terms of the exchange are being changed from day to day. Just what lands are, or are not, supposed to be involved in this transfer? This is something that has been difficult, if not impossible, to determine.

Since public involvement has been minimal, at best, and since statements by administration officials have been vague and full of platitudes, one has to rely on rumor and "unofficial" leakages from sympathetic bureaucrats to have even the slightest idea of what really is going on. Fortunately, there has been no shortage of rumor.

The Nevada situation, which is perhaps the single most odious part of the "Great Exchange," involving as it does the proposed abolition of virtually all National Forest lands in that state, may be at a boiling point. The Nevada State Legislature, the entire state Congressional delegation, the officials of many cities and counties throughout the state, sportsmens' groups, even many ranchers — all have strongly condemned the proposal to abolish the Toiyabe and Humboldt National Forests. This, in the state that was the stronghold of the so-called "Sagebrush Rebellion," the now-moribund campaign to abolish the public lands and turn them over to the corporate interests. What gives?

The best theory on why Nevadans are united in opposition to the land exchange, according to our sources within that state, is the "green-spot-on-the-map" theory. To wit, the argument goes, if Nevada's National Forests are abolished, then future highway maps of Nevada will lose all those oddly-shaped green sections which now stand out against all that white blankness. In other words, tourists traveling on I-80, I-15 and U.S. 50 will not be tempted to turn off the high road to seek out any forested oases, any of those rumored mountain lakes, any of those (yes, they do exist, believe it or not!) mountain meadows. No, convinced that all Nevada consists of *is* mile after mile of sandy wastes, salt flats and sun-baked, treeless hills, all those tourists (and their dollars) will continue without pause towards the California line or Salt Lake City. Nevada, Gateway to Utah? The thought must send shivers down the spines of many a small-town chamber of commerce functionary. Even the lesser gambling interests must be worried. Without any other attractions, gamblers will confine their activities to Reno and Las Vegas, and ignore the rest of the state.

Here's where rumor comes in. While officially bureaucrats of both the F.S. and B.L.M. are adhering studiously to the exchange schedule, other sources indicate that something entirely different may be going on behind the scenes. Prompted by all the local furor, Regional Forester J. S. Tixier and the B.L.M. State Director have privately requested F.S. Chief Max Peterson and B.L.M. Chief Bob "Hereford" Burford to exempt Nevada from the exchange. So goes the rumor. . . we'll see if there's any truth to it.

Now, for another nasty turn in the exchange drama. Arizona fared pretty well in the original proposal. Although the Prescott National Forest was slated to get the axe, most of the Forest would have remained with the F.S., although administration would have been transferred to other Forests. Though one portion of the Prescott would have gone to B.L.M., that misfortune would have more than been compensated for by B.L.M. transfers to the F.S. One of these compensations was that the Safford District of B.L.M., one of the worst overgrazers in the nation (the Safford District includes the San Simon Valley, one of the classic cases of grazing ruination in the history of the West) was slated to lose much of its turf to the Forest Service. This evidently didn't set well with certain powerful grazing interests in the Safford area.

The proposal to terminate the Prescott National Forest set off a firestorm of protest in that part of the state. Alarmed, administration officials apparently have decided to back off on this one. But not willing to emerge without any booty at all, they have come up with another scheme to sacrifice National Forest lands, and a particularly abhorrent one at that. In mid-April, the two agencies announced that four sections of the Coronado National Forest — the Pinaleno Mountains, the Santa Teresa Mountains, the Galiuro Mountains, and the Winchester Mountains, some 400,000 acres of forest lands — were being transferred to — you guessed it — the SAFFORD District of the B.L.M.

These Forest areas are of particular ecological significance as northern extensions of Mexico's Sierra Madre and because they function as "Islands in the Sky" biologically. All four of the mountain ranges contain significant roadless areas. The Galiuro Mountains and the Santa Teresas both contain designated Wilderness Areas, totaling over 100,000 acres (and with far more potential Wilderness contiguous). The Pinalenos (Mount Graham, the third highest mountain mass in Arizona) contain a large, Congressionally-mandated Wilderness Study Area. The Winchesters contained a RARE II roadless area, although it was dropped during the recent Arizona Wilderness Bill.

Environmentalists were quick to criticize the proposed transfer. "The B.L.M. is notoriously oriented toward commodities. The Forest Service is doing a much better job," said Paul Hirt, Conservation Chair for the Grand Canyon Chapter of the Sierra Club. Ranchers, on the other hand, were jubilant. The B.L.M. tried to defend its record. One unidentified B.L.M. official was quoted as saying that the Forest Service was "in the pocket of the environmental community. They really cater to the recreational community, rather than the people who pay the fees (ie, the ranchers!)" Les Rosenkrance, the Safford District Manager, stressed the work his agency has done in recent years to support recreation and wildlife. "We have a very active wildlife program," he said. He cited in particular the success of B.L.M.'s management of Aravaipa Canyon, a 5,000-acre Wilderness Area popular with hikers.

Conservationists were unmoved by such protestations. Hirt pointed out that the Forest Service ranger district that has its headquarters in Safford is less than one-third the size of the adjoining B.L.M. district. Yet the Forest Service presently protects 20 times as much Wilderness in the region.

Exactly what was behind the Safford scheme is difficult to determine, yet by putting together bits and pieces of information one can come up with a pretty good guess. It is fairly certain that details of the proposal were thrashed over and finalized at a meeting held in Safford in early April. Present at this meeting were Les Rosenkrance, Safford District Manager for the B.L.M., Robert B. Tippeconnic, Supervisor of the Coronado National Forest, Congressman Jim Kolbe and one of his staff aides, Bill Carter of the Graham County Board of Supervisors, and Alan Day, rancher and holder of one of the largest public land allotments in the region. What were private citizens doing at this meeting in which important public lands decisions were being made? It was *not* a public meeting; indeed, representatives of other interest groups were unaware of its existence until much later (and even then learned of it only through unofficial channels). The whole thing smacks of corruption: it is the sort of sordid affair which might have taken place when Harding was President and Albert Bacon Fall was Interior Secretary. Come to think of it, though, it's really not all that surprising that such things are happening under *this* administration, now, is it?

One public meeting was held on the Safford outrage (in Phoenix on April 17) and that was a farce. Forest Service and B.L.M. officials basically repeated the same statements which they had already made, and refused to take public testimony.

At the moment, it is impossible to hazard a guess as to whether or not the exchange proposal (or even any significant portion of it) will be turned aside by opponents. Certainly there is widespread opposition, but it is localized. On a national level, the Great Exchange hasn't made many waves yet. For some inscrutable reason of their own, the major national environmental groups haven't gone beyond the expected condemnatory statements. Let's hope that they know something that we don't.

The best hope of overturning the land exchange still seems to lie with Congress. Certainly, there are powerful figures in both the House and Senate who have indicated their opposition. I would urge anyone who is concerned about the future of the public lands in this country to write both their Senators and their Representative, and ask them to kill the entire exchange program. Perhaps there are places where an exchange of lands between the Forest Service and the B.L.M. can be justified, but let such proposals be submitted on a case-by-case basis, with full provision for public input. There is good reason why the Great Exchange is being put through so rapidly — the more it is exposed to public scrutiny, the more unsavory some of its aspects become.

I'll close on a lighter note. If one looks at the national map of the land exchange, there appears to be an absurdly narrow finger of Forest Service lands thrusting into the largely-B.L.M. lands of south-central New Mexico. This "finger" appears to contradict one of the stated objectives of the land exchange: the consolidation of isolated pockets into large blocks of land to be held by one agency or the other. Wags are referring to this "finger" as the "Smokey the Bear Peninsula." You see, the "finger" contains the Lincoln National Forest, the birthplace of the genuine, ursine Smokey the Bear (although the unfortunate Smokey spent the bulk of his life incarcerated in a concrete-floored cell in the Washington, D.C., Zoo, but that's another story). Obviously, some clever fellow had a flash of brilliance when the lines were being drawn for the exchange. "My God, we can't turn the home of Smokey the Bear over to the B.L.M. What will the PUBLIC say?"

Guadalupe Mountains in New Mexico's Lincoln National Forest to be transferred to BLM under Great Exchange. Photo by Dave Foreman.

If you really want to get wound up in your letters, you might read Denzel and Nancy Ferguson's book Sacred Cows at the Public Trough, which ought to provide plenty of ammunition. Whatever you do, write, and write soon. *Sacred Cows at the Public Trough* is now available *free* (only $1 for postage and handling) from Earth First! POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703 courtesy of Lynn Jacobs and the Earth First! Foundation.

A final bit of trivia: In New Mexico recently, the Cattlegrowers Association and the Rocky Mountain Legal Foundation (Watt's old outfit) successfully brought suit against the State Corporation Commission to prevent it from mandating telephone rate breaks for the elderly poor. *Really!* For the sake of equity, don't you think that it's about time that the cowboys get a bit of their own medicine? And speaking of equity, they are the ones who are responsible for the extinction of the wolf, the near-extinction of the grizz and many others. Turnabout is fair play.

Big Don Schwarzenegger is a well-known grazing reform activist in the Southwest.

WELCOME TO EARTH FIRST!

By Dave Foreman

During the last several months, hundreds of new people have discovered the Earth First! movement and subscribed to *Earth First!*. Welcome! It's a pleasure to have your support and to know that you're joining the rest of us in uncompromising defense of natural diversity. While all of these new subscriptions and inquiries came pouring in, we were trying to get **Ecodefense** put together, move the office, as well as handle the daily morass of producing the journal, filling orders, and dealing with a wide range of issues. Because of that, many letters deserving personal replies did not receive such. For that we apologize, but if all your letters were given personal attention, nothing else could be done by our small crew here. We do read everything that comes in to us and we do try to respond as often as possible to those letters that have specific questions, etc., but there are just not enough hours in the day. We hope your answers have been provided by the copies of *Earth First!* you have received. If they haven't or — more importantly — if you want to become active in the Earth First! movement, contact your local EF! group or contact person, write us again here in Tucson, or, best of all, come to the Round River Rendezvous in July and really become part of the cause.

Because Earth First! is different from other environmental groups, there may be some things about it which are unusual. Even though we are an easy group of which to be an active part, our different structure and style may be confusing. So, for all of you — newcomers and old-timers — here are some things to keep in mind about Earth First! and some suggestions for being an active and effective Earth First!er.

* First of all, Earth First! is not an organization, but a movement. There are no "members" of Earth First!, only Earth First!ers. A belief in biocentrism (deep ecology) and a practice of Earth first, makes one an "Earth First!er." There are no membership dues or cards.

* Because Earth First! is a philosophy, instead of a specific group, Earth First!ers can be active as Earth First! or as members of other environmental groups such as the Sierra Club. Regardless, we try to promote a philosophy of Deep Ecology, uncompromising defense of natural diversity, and call for visionary wilderness proposals and stands on a wide range of issues.

* Because Earth First! is not an organization, there are no formal officers, or any hierarchy. There are "leaders" of course — but leaders in the sense of individuals who have won the respect and trust of others for what they have done and for their strategic sense — not because they hold a formal title or fill an artificial office.

* *Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal* is an independent part of the Earth First! movement. It is set up as a business to publish the newspaper eight times a year, sell and distribute t-shirts, caps, bumperstickers, etc. to help fund the movement, produce books and other publications, etc. While the bunch that works on these projects is independent, we work to perform a service to the broad Earth First! movement. While *Earth First!* is not formally the "newsletter" of the Earth First! movement, it functions as such. Money brought in through subscriptions and sales of merchandise is recycled back into the active elements of the movement.

* There are other independent parts of the Earth First! movement as well, including the Earth First! Foundation to which contributions are tax-deductible and which makes grants to projects within the movement; the annual Round River Rendezvous which is the tribal gathering of the stronghearts; the various local, regional or state Earth First! groups which cover a wide range of organizational styles and structures. Many of these local groups have their own bank accounts, periodic newsletters, mailing lists, etc.

* Earth First! was not formed to encompass the entire environmental movement, or even all students of Deep Ecology or all militant environmentalists. The green fist and monkeywrench were consciously chosen as our symbols as was the name "Earth First!" — always with the exclamation point! We represent a specific point of view, a certain style, a particular vigor — and we don't plan to change. We never envisioned Earth First! as being a huge mass movement (in fact, some of us are downright surprised that there are *that* many other Earth First!ers out there!). While there is a broad diversity within Earth First! from animal rights vegetarians to wilderness hunting guides, from monkeywrenchers to careful followers of Gandhi, from rowdy backwoods buckaroos to thoughtful philosophers, from bitter misanthropes to true humanitarians, there is a general comfortableness with both this diversity and with the "hardass" (in Stewart Brand's words) militant style of Earth First!. If you find yourself uncomfortable with it, don't try to change it — we've been through that a thousand times before. Either decide you can handle the diversity or find your environmental group elsewhere. (There are independent groups we've helped to establish such as the Cathedral Forest Action Group which contain people who are uncomfortable with Earth First!. That's fine. Everyone has to find their own tribe. And, of course, some people who subscribe to *Earth First!* may not be actual Earth First!ers but just find this newspaper to be one of the freshest, most exciting, informative, and provocative environmental publications in the world) Local EF! groups also create their own peculiar styles, and there are differences between Oregon Earth First! and Montana Earth First!, between Florida Earth First! and Wyoming Earth First!, between the Bay Area Earth First! and Salt Lake City Earth First!.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Given all of this, how do you become active with Earth First!?

1) Come to the Round River Rendezvous this July, chew the fat around the campfire, meet other folks, discuss the issues and make plans for *action*. Full details on the RRR are contained elsewhere in this issue.

2) Get in touch with your local contact listed in the Earth First! Directory and become active with other Earth First!ers in you area. If there is no local EF! group, help start one. Have yourself listed in the EF! Directory as a contact. There will be a workshop on local EF! groups at the Rendezvous. Marcy Willow (listed in the Directory) acts as an overall contact for local groups. Get in touch with her. If you'd like copies of EF! letterhead (no address on it) to use for your local group, contact us in Tucson.

3) If you're already active in an environmental group, try to get it to take a biocentric, more hard-line stand on issues. Encourage the Sierra Club, Audubon Society, state-wide wilderness groups, etc. to be more militant. By becoming active with such groups, you can work your way up into a position of influence, and slowly lead them to stronger positions.

EARTH FIRST! FOUNDATION

By Lance Christie

Yes, Hayduke, there *is* an Earth First! Foundation. It is even registered as a 501.c.3 tax-exempt educational and charitable organization with the Internal Revenue Service. Contributions to the Earth First! Foundation are therefore tax deductible. This means you have a choice between sending Ronnie your hard-earned lucre for the MX, logging roads and the salaries of the Freddies, or sending it to the Earth First! Foundation for the tree-huggers.

The Articles of Incorporation of the Foundation state its purpose to be ". . . to preserve and restore environmental quality and to promote the conservation and protection of natural resources, including, without limitation, the Earth's wildlands, its roadless and wilderness areas, its wildlife and its natural ecosystems." The philosophy and values underlying the Foundation's activities are those of Deep Ecology. The Foundation funds projects proceeding from a Deep Ecology viewpoint which advance the purposes of the Foundation. The Foundation's activities thus far have been for rainforest and temperate forest wilderness preservation.

The Foundation has a particular interest this year (1985) in providing small grants to local wilderness advocacy groups in support of their "educational and charitable" activity. Since local wilderness groups with an affinity for the Earth First! movement have a propensity to engage in direct action such as civil disobedience, an explanation of what a tax-exempt foundation can and cannot fund, and how such local groups can benefit from Earth First! Foundation grant support, is needed:

According to law, there are essentially only two categories of activity a 501.c.3 tax-exempt foundation cannot be involved in: (1) lobbying for or against particular items of legislation or political candidates, and (2) directly advocating or supporting illegal activity. Anything else which is consistent with the purposes of the foundation is legal.

In general, direct action which involves civil disobedience (a violation of law, usually criminal trespass) is done for one or both of two reasons: First, its purpose is to attract public attention and thus moral outrage to the issue over which the action is being taken, e.g., wanton destruction of an irreplaceable wilderness. Second, its purpose may be to delay the destruction of a wilderness in order that the matter can be heard in court. All of the following examples of activity which support these purposes are "educational" (to the public and/or the court) and "charitable" (to the forest, wildlife, good old Mom, and the enlightened interests of the public), and can be supported through grants from a tax-exempt foundation:

* Research, preparation and reproduction of materials on a threatened wilderness, presenting its wilderness values, the history of efforts to preserve it, irregularities and violations of law in its management and plans for it, etc., for presentation to the public and/or media.

* Preparation of amicus curae briefs for presentation in court proceedings concerning wilderness areas, the environment, etc.

* Filing of suits against federal agencies or other parties to force compliance with existing law where failure to comply is alleged, e.g., in following the law concerning preparation of Land Use Plans, Environmental Impact Statements, timber sales, mineral leases, and so on ad nauseum.

* Organizing conferences, workshops, training camps, media events, and other forums for presenting "educational" materials to the public. Such events must be open to the public, and not restricted to members of a particular group, organization, or the like.

People who choose to attend or participate in such educational and charitable activity may elect to blockade bulldozers or lobby for wilderness bills on their own time. This is none of the Foundation's business. We require grantees to sign statements that they will not use the grant for lobbying, political, or illegal purposes, and ask people who are being paid for their time to keep a simple project timesheet so we can demonstrate, if necessary, that the time for which they were paid for their services was different than the time they spent getting arrested or lobbying.

Representatives of the Earth First! Foundation will be traveling with Mike Roselle and Randy Hayes on the rainforest road show in California and Oregon in April and May, and look forward to meeting with local groups in these areas. We also plan to offer workshops at the Round River Rendezvous in July to people who would like to develop proposals to the Foundation.

You can send your proposal for a grant to, or request the Funding Guide and any other information from the Earth First! Foundation at POB 6206, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502.

The Earth First! Foundation hopes to help fund local Earth First! groups and activities in Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, California, Arizona, Alaska and other areas this year, as well as ongoing campaigns on tropical rainforest preservation. To be able to provide grassroots Earth First!ers with the money to uncompromisingly defend natural diversity and wildness, the Earth First! Foundation needs your contribution. To make a tax-deductible contribution to the Earth First! Foundation, merely send it to them at POB 6206, Santa Fe, NM 87502. Your money will go a long way.

4) Testify at hearings as an Earth First! representative. Develop EF! positions on issues, organize others to support them. Be sure to take a visionary, no-compromise stand.

5) Develop EF! wilderness proposals in your area. Read *EF!* to see the kind of proposals we've already developed. Organize field trips into your area. The Yule (Dec 22) 1983 *EF!* has guidelines on how to do an EF! wilderness proposal.

6) Organize demonstrations to focus attention on important environmental issues, or otherwise dramatize them. Read *EF!* for ideas on what other EF!ers have done in this regard. Be creative.

7) Set up an EF! meeting in your area. We'll send out a mailer to all the subscribers in your area (at no charge to you). Meet other folks, establish priorities, make plans. Do something. Two or three EF!ers can accomplish a lot.

8) Show our movie "The Cracking of Glen Canyon Damn" to your local Sierra Club, university, or EF! group. You can order it from us for $25 rental.

9) Arrange for your state-wide environmental group or university to invite an Earth First! spokesperson to speak. Dave Foreman is available as a speaker, particularly when travel expenses can be arranged.

10) If you're facing an important issue locally, you may want Mike Roselle or another EF! outside agitator to come and meet with your group, conduct a non-violent preparation, and help catalyze an action.

11) We will front you EF! t-shirts, bumperstickers, and extra copies of the newspaper for promotion or fund-raisers. Sell EF! stuff or distribute the paper at environmental conferences or on college campuses. Contact Nancy Morton in Tucson to make arrangements.

12) Write articles for *Earth First!*. Keep all of Earth First! informed on what's going on in your area, give other EF! activists tips on what you're doing. Photos of actions or threatened areas (b & w or slides) add considerable interest to your story.

13) Get involved in the Earth First!/ Rainforest Action Group international campaign to preserve tropical rainforests around the world. Contact Randy Hayes in San Francisco (see EF! Directory) for information.

14) Take part in important EF! projects such as the Middle Santiam Blockade in Oregon. Oregon EF! needs support now. They are establishing a camp in the forest and need people to maintain it. Volunteers are needed in their office in Corvallis. Dedicated activists are needed to take part in demonstrations, direct action, or provide support for such actions. See the article in this issue.

15) Get involved in national EF! issue campaigns: Grizzly Bears, National Forests, Acid Rain, etc.

16) Set up a regional meeting of EF!ers in your area (South, New England, Southwest, Midwest, etc.). contact the other regional contacts to plan a regional EF! strategy session as has the Northwest.

17) Write letters in response to articles in *Earth First!*.

18) Read *Earth First!*, get ideas, be creative, and act!

19) Read our new book **Ecodefense: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching** and. . . .

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GRASSROOTS EARTH FIRST! – AN ATTEMPTED EXPLANATION

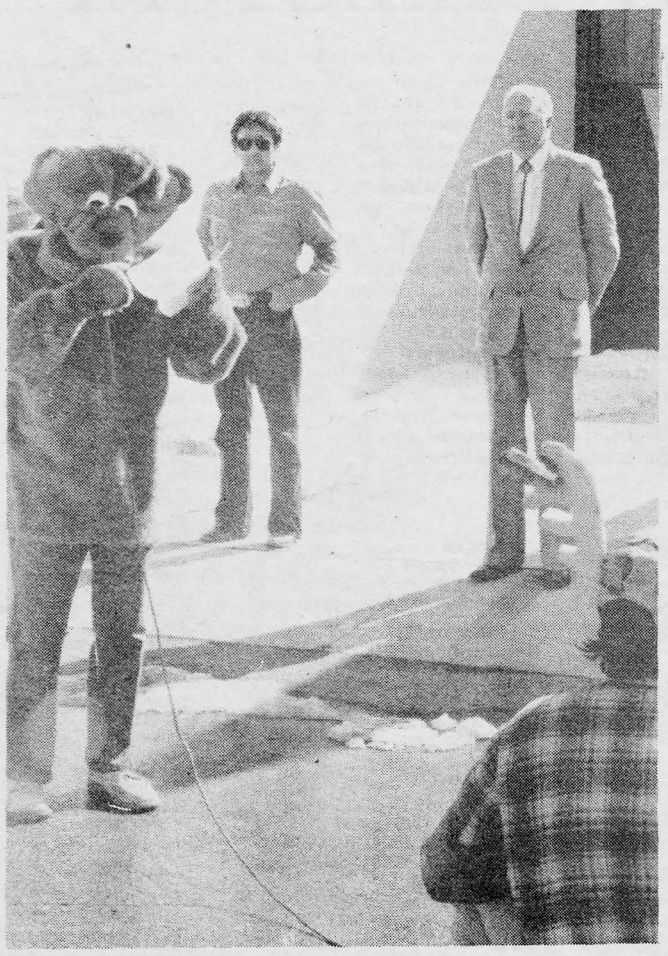
The grassroots structure of Earth First! is partly that of a movement and partly that of a specific organization. It ranges from active, functioning Earth First! groups covering an entire state or region (such as New Mexico EF!, Florida EF!, San Francisco Bay Area EF! or Missoula EF!) to more or less affiliated groups (such as the Southern Utah Wilderness Association, Western Colorado State College Whitewater Club or Appalachian Survival). Some of these groups put out their own newsletters or regular mailings, some have meetings, all do things. There are also a number of areas where there is not an actual EF! group but where there is a local contact for EF!. There are others that fall somewhere in between. If you want to become locally active with Earth First!, contact the person listed for your area (this listing makes no effort at division of actual groups and contacts). If no one is listed for your area, and you would like to be a local contact or have a local EF! group listed, please send your name, address and phone number to Earth First!

LOCAL GROUP COORDINATION

Although Earth First! is more of a movement than a formal organization and all Earth First! local, state or regional groups are independent, there is still a need for some central coordination and communication. Marcy Willow, Associate Editor of *Earth First!*, is offering to serve that clearinghouse function. She will be in charge of updating the Earth First! Directory page and all address changes and new contacts should be sent to Marcy. She will send out periodic memos to local contacts with suggestions for organizing and action. Reports for publication in *Earth First!* on activities of local EF! groups should also be sent to Marcy instead of directly to the newspaper. Contact Marcy at: Oregon Earth First! POB 3953, Eugene, OR 97403 (503) 343-2048. Requests for additional copies of *Earth First!* to distribute or for wholesale orders of EF! T-shirts, hats, bumperstickers, etc., for local EF! groups to sell should still be sent to Nancy Morton c/o the *Earth First!* newspaper.

•••

CRITTERS SAY "HELL, NO!" TO BIG



Ken Old Coyote (Crow) stands guard to ensure that Bighorn Forest Supervisor Ed Schultz doesn't escape as Smokey reads the Critters' plea.

By Vistara Parham

The recently-released draft forest plan for the Bighorn National Forest has been labeled "the worst in the nation" by environmental groups (which is saying a lot, considering some of the other forest plans which have surfaced recently). The Bighorn plan is so blatantly anti-wildlife, anti-wilderness and pro-corporate convenience and profit, that hundreds, perhaps thousands of local residents, many of whom ordinarily would be silent, are voicing their opposition.

The proposed plan, which calls for 2,555 miles of new road construction over the next 50 years, is both absurd and criminal. Upon completion of the plan, no portion of the Bighorn National Forest (aside from the inadequate Cloud Peak Wilderness Area) will be more than *370 yards from a road!* It means massive clearcutting, severe damage to wildlife populations (through loss of habitat and increased hunting pressure), and irreversible damage to soils and watershed. The plan (and others like it on other Forests) are tailor-made for maximization of short-term profits for oil, gas and timber interests.

Under the present Administration, logging and destructive clearcutting on the National Forests have greatly accelerated. Most of the remaining timber is old-growth in remote areas which cannot be economically harvested and reforested. As a result, *taxpayers are subsidizing the industry through deficit timber sales.* You and I are being forced to cover the costs of this uneconomical logging to ensure a profit for the corporations. The number of National Forests that lost money on their timber sales rose from 67% to 79% between 1975 and 1982. The total dollar loss to taxpayers jumped during this period from a yearly average of $30 million to $234 million in 1982, a year in which not one Forest Service Region in the West earned more than was spent for administrative and road building costs.

On March 8, Wyoming Earth First! held a significant demonstration in Sheridan against the Bighorn Forest Plan. Dressed in animal costumes, and led by Smokey the Bear, more than 30 local citizens marched to the Supervisor's Office and placed Forest Supervisor Edward L. Schultz under mock arrest for attempting to destroy our last remaining wild forest lands.

Despite warnings from some elements of the environmental community that the action would turn people off, "conservative" Sheridan LOVED it. The parade down mainstreet (which included a police escort) elicited a LOT of honking and other support from passers-by. A local rancher wrote some poetry called "The Critter Party," warning Supervisor Schultz to pay attention to what the critters said "or else." Three vehicles, filled with animals, dead trees and beautiful posters and banners ("Save Our Homes From Forest Service Extremism," etc.), cruised along behind the escort, while our ample sound system filled the streets with shouts of:

"Save our wildlife
Save our land
Say 'Hell No' to the Forest Plan"

And the sounds of the following song, to the tune of Woody Guthrie's *This Land is Your Land :*

"This land is your land, this land is my land
from the Little Big Horn to the Cloud Peak highlands
from the lodgepole forests, to the rolling prairie
this land was made for you and me.

As I went walking that Red Grade Highway,
I saw above me that endless skyway
I saw below me that Little Goose Valley,
THIS LAND WAS MADE FOR YOU AND ME."

We marched the last block to the Freddie office and made a semi-circle around the entrance. Schultz came out looking rather sheepish. Smokey the Bear and friend Mouse did the following skit:

"Dear Mr. Schultz,

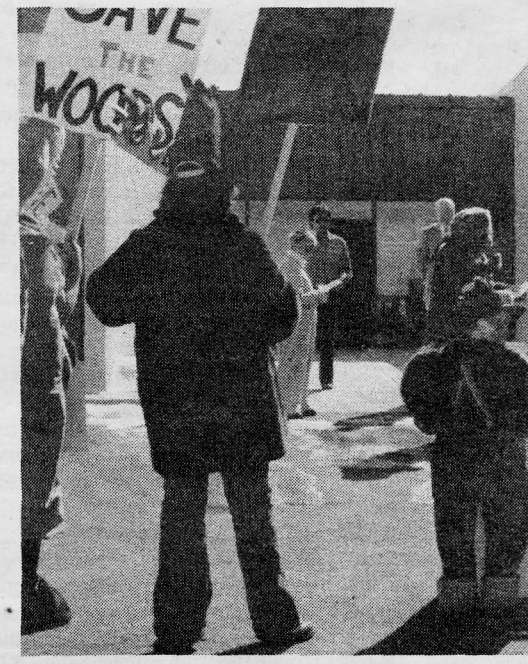
We animals want to speak to you today about this Forest Plan. When we saw it, we were so shocked, because, ya know, Mr. Schultz, that's our homes that you're talking about choppin' up.

So we went to some of our human friends and asked them to please help stop this plan, and they did try . . . but when they told us the Forest Service doesn't believe in democracy, that made us real sad . . . we just couldn't believe it could be like that in America.

And since the Forest Service wouldn't listen to the humans, we critters decided we had better get together and take some kind of action, cuz our kids gotta have homes ya know . . . and also for all them human folks that love the forest too.

So we had a wild animal meetin' and here's what we cum up with:

That we critters, on behalf of all the animal and plant communities of the Big Horns are hereby servin' Papers on the Forest Service . . . and are hereby chargin' them with the following infractions of Mother Nature's LAWS:



HORN FOREST PLAN

Mouse: "We're chargin' you with:

1) Intention to destroy wildlife habitat by addin' over 2,000 miles of roads, and yer Honor, them roads just don't go away, even if ya call 'em 'closed' later on.

2) Intention to do massive clearcutting an' bulldozin' and we critters know, sure as shootin', that means "no place to hide" and bad water. (Bear: How would you like *your* home to be "multiple use?")

3) And, furthermore, this here plan will destroy the natural balance of the ecosystem . . . and Sir . . . that just AIN'T acceptable . . . neither to the natural world, nor to those critters who love it.

So HEAR THIS: We critters made a plan. We discussed it and cum to the conclusion that we're all gonna stick together (two-legged *and* four-legged). We're gonna battle this thing out, we are . . . And Sir, we ain't a-gonna quit until this here plan is STOPPED.

Now, in front of GOD and everybody, you been served papers by these here critters, and yer Honor, we respectfully request that you mend your ways . . . that would be plum good."

After all this, Schultz told some lies about how much better off the wildlife are since the Forest Service has been "managing" the forest . . . only 35% of roadless areas in the forest would be cut . . . not bad at all, he said.

Many of the employees inside the building were laughing and sending their support — they really enjoyed seeing their boss getting accused and arrested by the critters. More events by the Critters are planned for the future.

Wyoming Earth First! has vowed an all-out battle to protect the ecosystem of the Bighorn from the senseless whims of the bureaucrats.

Earth First! advocates the following as part of its own plan for the Bighorn National Forest:

*Protection of *all* roadless areas. Wilderness does not survive when it is chopped up into small pieces — it requires an undivided ecosystem. Earth First! proposes approximately 845,000 acres of Wilderness for the Bighorn, in the following units: Cloud Peak, 400,000 acres; Little Big Horn, 200,000 acres; Horse Creek Mesa, 105,000 acres; Walker Prairie, 65,000 acres; Bighorn South, 50,000 acres; Grommund Creek, 25,000 acres.

*Earth First! proposes preserving what we already *have*, which by definition makes us the conservatives. The Forest Service, in wanting to radically alter the fundament, are the extremists.

*We demand public input and democratic process. The Bighorn Forest is OUR Forest. Public sentiment overwhelmingly supports protection of the Forest. The Forest Service, with their draft plan, is acting in blatant disregard for public sentiment. We call upon the Freddies to obey the law and do what we have hired them to do; namely to properly manage our irreplaceable forest land.

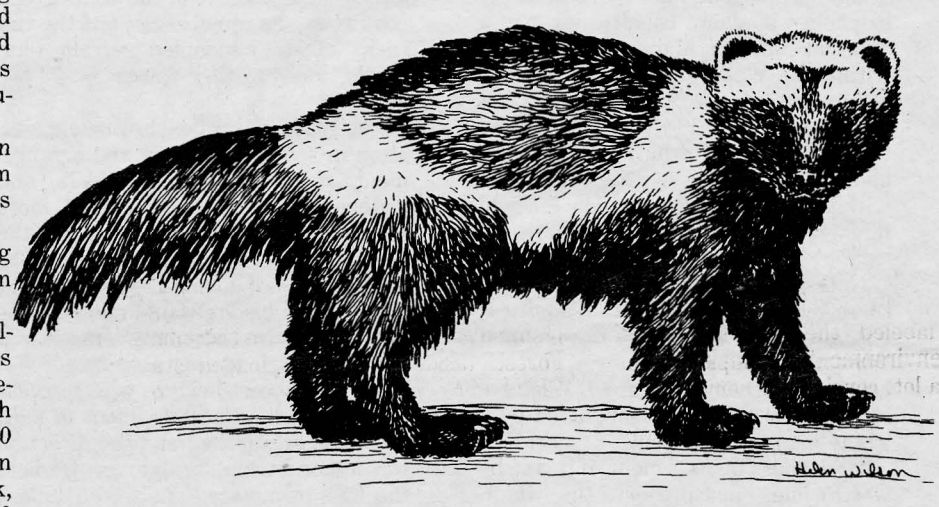
For more information on how you can help save the Bighorn National Forest, contact:

V. B. Parham
32 Redpoll Lane RR3
Sheridan, WY 82801
(307) 674-4795

Also, write a letter to the Bighorn National Forest supporting the Earth First! recommendations on the Forest Plan, including 845,000 acres of Wilderness. Write:

Edward L. Schultz
Forest Supervisor
Bighorn National Forest
1969 S. Sheridan Ave.
Sheridan, WY 82801

(Editor's note: Under the Great Exchange between the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management proposed by the Reagan Junta, the entire Bighorn National Forest will be given to the Bureau of Livestock and Mining — who knows what additional evil will befall the poor critters of the Bighorn under the even-more corporate oriented BLM?)



RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS WiMP

By Mike Medberry

Middle Fork of the Salmon, River of No Return Wilderness. Photo by Dave Foreman.

While every eco-freak in Idaho was pushing for or against some sort of Idaho Wilderness Bill last year, the Forest Service was busily preparing (albeit a year-and-a-half behind schedule), a Wilderness Management Plan (WiMP) for the existing 2.3 million acre Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The plan seems to have slipped in like an unannounced case of herpes. At first glance the RNR WiMP appears to be beyond cure, but perhaps with persistence the pernicious symptoms can be overcome. Perhaps.

What has happened to the RNR should remind activists to slug for Wilderness Management Plans that put *Wilderness* before management, as well as to continue fighting for Wilderness designation without compromise. The battle is not finished when a law is signed to designate an area as Wilderness; the battle lines are simply redrawn and the fight turns to one over "planning" and "management."

The River of No Return WiMP is a first-class example of a fourth-rate plan. By way of history: the Central Idaho Wilderness Act which designated the River of No Return Wilderness in 1980 required the Forest Service to prepare a WiMP within three years and to incorporate it into the relevant Forest Plans. The 1980 law was full of loopholes: it allows cobalt mining in a "Special Mining Management Zone" within the Wilderness, allows the use of airplanes on 24 landing strips (7 of which are operated by the U.S.F.S. and the remainder of which are private), and allows corridors (with access roads) within the Wilderness to allow for gold mining. Lousy compromises, but necessary.

Necessary? Well, after spending three months in the RNR Wilderness last Autumn, I have come to wonder if Wilderness designation for the RNR has protected anything at all. What we have now is a bad law supported by a worse management plan.

Wilderness management, if it is to be worthwhile, must preserve the wilderness character for an area by repairing past damage done by humans and by preventing more damage in the future. This goal, with the addition of language for "accommodating legally excepted uses" (mining, air traffic, roads, etc.) is even given lip service in the RNR WiMP. Goals and objectives are fine things, when well conceived, but if they are not backed up by (1) an accurate understanding of the present situation, (2) reasonable assumptions about what can and ought to be done, and (3) directions or actions which effectively implement the right policy, then the goals and the plan are worthless. A purse without coin, as Melville observed, is but a rag.

The River of No Return WiMP is divided into sections which describe an issue in terms of Forest Service objectives, the present situation, assumptions about the issue, and the management decision. In this manner of organization it is like most other WiMP's.

To illustrate how this process can be corrupted, let us examine the issue of transportation within the RNR Wilderness as it is presented in the WiMP. Transportation within the Wilderness is a crucial issue in the RNR because it affects what are two of the area's greatest virtues: its remoteness, and the vastness of its unpeopled terrain (currently, one *trailless* area is 73,000 acres).

The WiMP describes the present situation in saying: "the mix and arrangement of roads, airfields, trails, and waterways must be considered more than adequate." Yet later, it directs the construction of a pack bridge across the Main Salmon near Disappointment Creek. This bridge would allow access to an otherwise extremely remote area under the assumption that "Wilderness users will expect bridges where access is needed. . ." No assessment of such "need" is established and the direction (to construct the bridge) contradicts the FS's own stated goals. Yet, unless this part of the WiMP is appealed, the bridge will be built and a presently remote area will be opened up to heavy use in the future. In a special insert to the plan the preparers justify the bridge proposal by saying: "Concerns that we have not provided adequate opportunity for public consideration, or adequately considered the social and environmental consequences of the proposal and its alternatives, are mistaken." Are we to take such *unsupported* and *defensive* statements seriously? Are these the people to whom we are asked to entrust OUR Wilderness? Moreover, that statement begs the question as to whether or not the decision to build a major bridge in the Wilderness falls under NEPA. If the Forest Service thinks their opinion will go unchallenged, they are *nuts!*

Air traffic in the River of No Return Wilderness provides an example of how the Forest Service chooses to use its authority in a manner which minimizes conflicts with economic interests at the expense of Wilderness integrity and human safety. The Central Idaho Wilderness Act states that no landing strips in the RNR can be permanently closed except when there is "extreme danger to aircraft." (Jesus, who lobbied for this section?) The WiMP comes up with these assumptions: (1) "Aircraft use will continue to increase," and (2) "Air traffic conflicts will increase." Add to this the fact that there are 4,400 landings in the Wilderness each year and that at some strips there are as many as 75 landings per day, concentrated into a 4-hour period in the morning (due to atmospheric conditions, take-offs and landings in the RNR are extremely dangerous in the afternoon). Bear in mind that most of the existing 24 strips require expert flying to land safely even without the danger of other planes, and that landing patterns overlap each other at several strips. As you can imagine, there is constant danger at many of these runways. Scarcely a year goes by without several aircraft fatalities within the RNR. Yet the Forest Service has merely discouraged the use of 4 minor strips, and has not forced the issue in any significant way.

My experience at the public landing strip at Cabin Creek during hunting season convinced me that air traffic must be limited. Or else we need an air traffic controller for the planes and a choreographer for the macabre spectacle that occurs on the ground: the gutting, hanging, hauling and stacking of the carcasses of bighorn sheep, elk and deer beside the runway. Clearly the Forest Service can do more to keep Cabin Creek from being a vacation spot for rich hunters who can afford airplanes but not hiking boots. Need I say a word about the presence of airplanes in Wilderness in the first place? If you're heading for the River of No Return, better bring an antiaircraft gun and a few rounds.

Finally, as an example of how improper assumptions can lead to wrong management decisions, take the case of mining. Monumental Creek, a tributary of Big Creek and (eventually) the Middle Fork of the Salmon RIver has been devastated *twice* in the past four years by tailings runoff from the Dewey Mine. The Dewey is within a "cherrystem" exclusion within the RNR WIlderness. Take a gander at these assumptions from the WiMP: (1) "Protection of the Wilderness from impacts originating outside the Wilderness will be difficult to achieve." (2) " Mining operations adjacent to the Wilderness may expand to lands within the Wilderness." And can you guess what the management directives are? They offer no substantive protection of water quality inside the Wilderness. Although the Forest Service is legally obligated to protect fish and wildlife habitat, they have chosen not to do so.

Now, if the Regional Forester had a piece of land, his own private wilderness, say, with a shallow well on it, and I installed a septic drain field on my land but beside the Forester's well, do you think I'd hear any mumbo-jumbo about protection of his water quality being difficult to achieve? He'd scream bloody hell until I moved my drainfield. So I say to him, "No problem, I'll move my drain so that my effluent goes directly into your well. Don't worry," I add, "I'll be monitoring water quality every week." Think he'd mind? Think we should mind if mining effluent devastates another stream in the Wilderness?

There are a dozen more examples of abusive management in the RNR WiMP, but the point remains that the battle for Wilderness rages on even after the land is set aside. *Do not* forget to comment on the Draft Wilderness Management Plans for recently designated Wilderness Areas. When your comments are overlooked, you can appeal the plan. Be vocal when the Forest Service is developing action plans to implement the Wilderness Management Plan. The main thing is NEVER RELENT!

Although it is too late to officially comment on the Wilderness Management Plan for the RNR, don't let this deter you. Let the Forest Service know that you oppose construction of a pack bridge at Disappointment Creek. Demand that they exercise the authority they have to close dangerous airfields and urge them to seek legislation closing the entire RNR to aircraft landings. Demand that the Forest Service work towards the reintroduction of the grizzly and the wolf to the RNR, which by its vast size alone is ideally suited for these species.

Write:

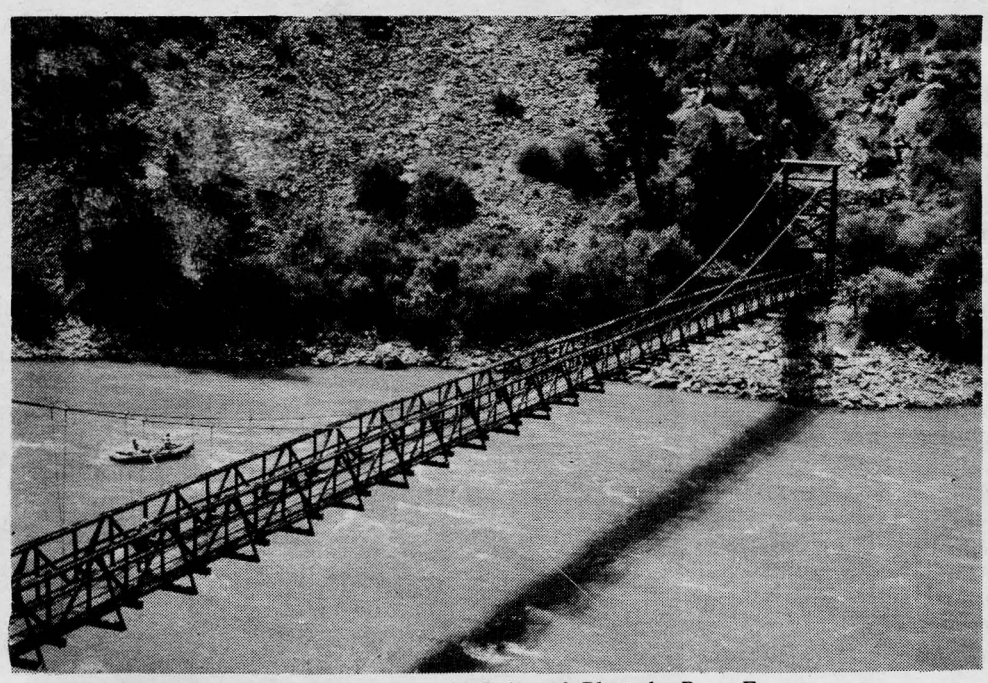
Wilderness Planning Team
Frank Church/River of No Return Wilderness
Salmon National Forest
PO Box 729
Salmon, ID 83467

Also write your Senators and Representatives in Congress (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515), asking that legislative action be taken to correct the inadequacies in the existing legislation regarding the RNR Wilderness.

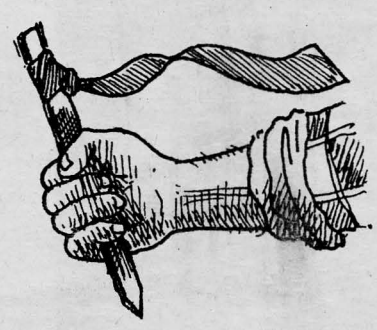
All airfields should be eliminated. Airfields have no place in Wilderness. All Forest Service fields should be immediately closed. Private inholdings should be acquired by the government, by purchase or exchange, and these airfields phased out. The elaborate resorts on these private inholdings, which cater to wealthy, mostly out-of-state hunters, should be closed. Hunting should be continued, but those who hunt in the RNR should be willing to hunt in primitive fashion* ***on foot.*

The "Special Mining Management Zone" should be eliminated. Most of the claims within this zone are held by Noranda, a Canadian-based multinational corporation.* ***Note: if it were not for the collapse of world cobalt prices, Noranda would right now be drilling — legally — within the RNR Wilderness.*

**Gold mining along Monumental Creek should be eliminated and the area returned to as near a natural condition as possible and added to the River of No Return Wilderness.*



Does the RNR need more bridges over the Salmon? Photo by Dave Foreman.



FREDDIES' FAKE FORESTS SCANDAL HITS CALIFORNIA

By Leon Czolgosz

Freddies Fake Reforestation Records in California

In an article by Dale Champion in the *San Francisco Chronicle* which appeared on April 13, 1985, it was revealed that widespread falsification of records involving tree planting and timber stand improvement had taken place on several of California's National Forests.

According to a report compiled by Cherry DuLaney, a professional forester now working on the Tahoe National Forest, as much as 17,000 acres of public land is involved. Publication of the report, which was obtained by the *Chronicle*, has reportedly shaken Forest Service Officials from California to Washington, D.C. Ironically enough, the Forest Service cooperated in the production of the report, which was begun by DuLaney as a project connected with a management training class at Hayward State University.

The original object of the study was to determine what effects budgeted funds and annual reforestation goals have on the quality of regeneration projects. DuLaney sent each of 159 Forest Service field employees engaged in reforestation projects a 32-page questionnaire, and guaranteed them anonymity. The Forest Service contributed by officially encouraging its field staff to cooperate. 98 of the employees contacted submitted responses. This 62% response is considered high, taking into account the sensitivity of the subject and the complexity of the questionnaire. The employees who were questioned worked in 15 National Forests in California, which contain nearly all of the 7.4 million acres of commercial timber land in the National Forest system in California.

The results of the questionnaire were startling. The following facts emerged:

*Records have been falsified to show acres planted with seedlings where none actually were put in the ground.

*Thousands of acres were reported as prepared for tree planting when actually no work was done at all.

*Brush removal, planned to speed up tree growth, was falsely reported as completed in some areas and in other cases was reported as completed with the knowledge that the work was so poorly done that the sites would have to be worked again.

Stung by the magnitude of the disclosures of improprieties, Regional Forester Zane Grey Smith, Jr. and Forest Service Chief R. Max Peterson agreed to assemble a six-person investigating team.

In a letter to key California Congressional Representatives whose districts include major Forest holdings, Smith said "an intensive review" will be made in the field "to determine whether the findings in the report are true."

Michael Srago, California regional reforestation manager, said the investigating group will visit the Plumas, Stanislaus and Six Rivers National Forests for on-the-ground inspections of regeneration projects and "to discuss with people who have to do the work" the general issues raised in DuLaney's report.

Srago said, "The Forest Service is going out of its way to reassure Cherry DuLaney that there will be no adverse effect on her" because of the disclosures she elicited.

Sylvia Brucchi, a regional Forest Service official, said the question of any civil or criminal wrongdoing by employees found to have falsified records remains to be examined.

"That's something we haven't determined," she said. "We are not sure that anything legally or procedurally wrong has been done."

She said punishment for any infractions "would depend on the circumstances — how serious, the frequency and the like. Penalties theoretically could range from a reprimand, removal from employment to criminal penalties. But nothing of that sort is presently under consideration."

According to DuLaney's report, the annual reforestation goals "appear to be the driving force on most forests and districts." According to her analysis of the response to the questionnaire, ". . .only 52% said their forests emphasize meeting targets over quality, [and] 82% said the prevailing attitude on their forest is 'You will meet targets, regardless."

Most respondents believed, Laney said, that the Forest Service's "can-do mindset" bars foresters from obtaining reductions in their regeneration quotas when necessary.

Respondents also expressed concerns that their personnel performance ratings would suffer if they did not agree to meet quotas, and the result was that unneeded work got done or records were falsified.

One silviculturist reported scalping and planting 200 acres of non-commercial rangeland on a 60 by 60 foot area just to be able to claim that 200 acres of site prep and planting had been done.

Another commented: "Nobody ever questions the quality of accomplishments reported on any project. The name of the game is the amount of acres reported — never the quality."

Other employees said nursery seedlings supplied to field workers were of poor quality, dooming the success of a new plantation.

Besides the financial drain caused by unrealistic "paper" goals, DuLaney observed, "poor quality costs more in the long run because areas have to be reworked and sometimes reworked again."

LAW AND WILDERNESS

By Christoph Manes

The Third Annual Western Public Interest Law Conference took place this March at the University of Oregon, and the overly-precise title seems to call for a joke about what happens to brevity when several dozen lawyers and several hundred law students get together. But if anyone deserved to be taken seriously, it was these participants, because they included some of the most effective environmental attorneys in the western US: Ralph Bradley, who pushed litigation which halted aerial spraying of herbicides in our National Forests; Karen Sheldon, who recently won *Sierra Club v. Peterson* concerning the application of NEPA to BLM mineral leasing; Debra La Bell, who worked on the snail darter case; Gerry Spence of Silkwood fame; and so on. The organizers were also kind enough to invite local Earth First!ers to peddle our t-shirts and philosophy, and we found eager customers for both.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss tactics, issues, and current developments in environmental law. My particular interest was to get some idea about the present relationship between environmental lawyers and environmentalists, especially of the radical sort. If there's been one dominant trend in the environmental movement over the past decade — beside a general slide into wimpiness — it's been the increased use of litigation. More than that, the environmental lawyer has come to represent for many a kind of Hayduke in coat and tie who will wage the ultimate battle for wilderness against the powers that be, after the letter-writing and press conferences and blockades are over. Lawyers are powerful people in a litigious society like ours, and we can only be thankful that these attorneys have devoted their talents to higher values, not lucre — most environmental cases are taken *pro bono*. And of course, we have to use every means available to protect wilderness, litigation being a very effective weapon. But — but — there are implications to putting Mother Earth on the witness stand that perhaps haven't been fully appreciated.

The evening before the conference, an incident took place which seems to symbolize relations between many lawyers and environmentalists. At the sponsors' invitation, Cecelia Ostrow took time out of her busy schedule to sing before an informal gathering of the participants. But after listening for a short time, they returned to their conversations and she had to break off — environmental lawyers don't always listen to environmentalists, especially those committed to deep ecology. And it's natural that they would have a different perspective: the law is their business, while it's our Nemesis, for and against. In one of the conference's workshops, Wendell Wood of the Oregon Natural Resources Council warned that "we can win in court but lose in Congress if we don't have public support." Environmental lawyers do their best in their forum, but we can't expect them to wage the broader battle. That's our job.

The workshop on conducting environmental trials brought out just how difficult this type of litigation is. Karen Sheldon joked that in one case in which she defended grizzly bears threatened by a mining company, the judge looked around the courtroom and asked, "Where's the plaintiff?" Wilderness is an abstraction to the court system, and it's very difficult to make clear to a judge exactly what's at stake. Sheldon's recommendation for conducting environmental trials is, in fact, "Don't! Seek summary judgment or a preliminary injunction." Scott Reed, an environmental lawyer from Idaho, expressed the same ambiguous feeling toward defending nature, "Environmental litigation is a hobby."

When you consider the amount of time involved in even the simplest environmental case, this attitude is understandable enough. Still, it has serious consequences. All the participants I heard indicated a preference — to the point of exclusion — for taking on litigation only for large, established, "reasonable" organizations like the Sierra Club, who can do a great deal of the preliminary work, and whose compromise positions have good prospects for success. There's a built-in bias, then, as to the kind of cases environmental lawyers bring to court. Not too many members of the Bar are willing to risk losing a case (and lawyers hate nothing worse) for issues involving deep ecology rather than "the public interest" or "conservation" — and Earth First! isn't interested in conserving wilderness but *spreading* it.

Here I should mention a distinction between environmental lawyers who deal almost exclusively with the large organizations, and attorneys who take on local environmental issues because these directly affect them. The latter have been helpful here in Oregon with the activities of radical environmentalists.

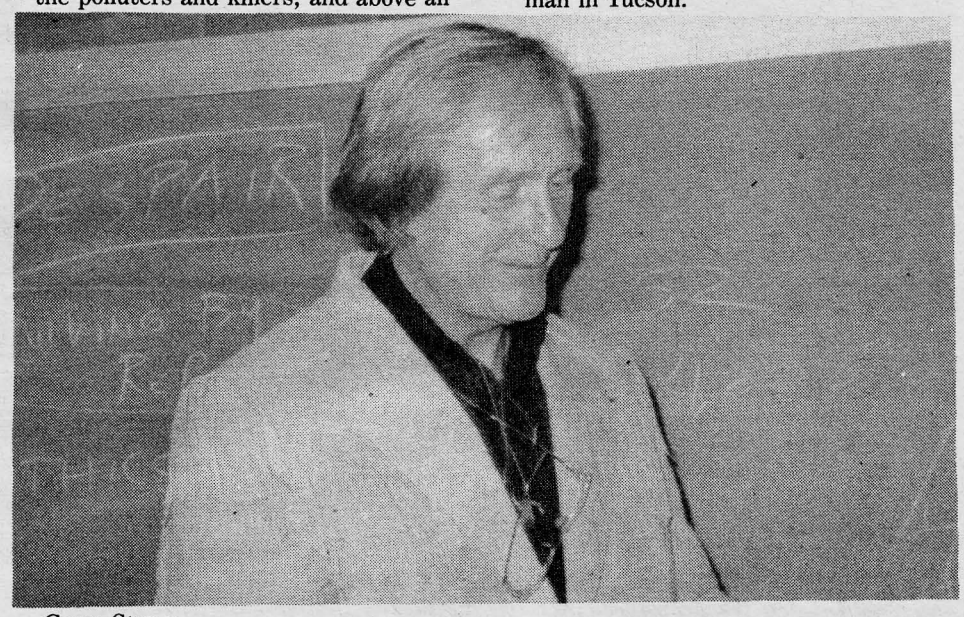
Of course, dealing with the court system has often ceased to be a matter of choice for radical environmentalists. Recently there has been an increase in the nasty practice among corporations of suing for damages activists who disrupt operations by, for example, blockading logging trucks. This is exactly what Willamette Industries has done to the Cathedral Forest Action Group for its defense of the Middle Santiam. In fact, Leo Hund of that group took the opportunity offered by the conference to ask Gerry Spence if he could help in their case. As of this writing, he has agreed to undertake the actual trial if the preliminary work is taken care of.

Speaking of Spence, he gave the keynote address of the event. He is a man who has taken on some of the worst corporate ogres out to despoil Earth, a man full of wisdom and beans, the kind of man you long to get drunk with. He entered the hall wearing a black Stetson and buckskin jacket with fringe, and proceeded to reason with, cajole and browbeat this audience of law students not to sell their skills to the polluters and killers, and above all to keep their humanity in a profession that "systematically excludes people who could be useful to other people."

And maybe Spence will have an effect. Maybe we can look forward to a generation of attorneys and judges with the courage to take up the cause of deep ecology. For now, we should recognize the limitation of the legal system, that a gavel cannot replace a monkeywrench.

Christoph Manes is a student of Norse literature, among other things, and will soon be leaving for Iceland as a Fullbright Scholar. He is an associate editor of this journal.

For several years, without avail, Earth First! has been looking for an attorney, or attorneys, who would coordinate an Earth First! legal committee made up of attorneys, law students, paralegals, etc. to help with courtroom strategy for direct action and, perhaps more importantly, to take on controversial law suits involving wilderness and natural diversity that other environmental groups are loath to touch. Examples would be RARE II law suits in Montana or Idaho, extensions of the Jersey Jack decision, use of the endangered species act to protect wildland and wild critters, and even more creative tacks on overgrazing, the BLM wilderness review, acid rain, etc. If anyone is interested in coordinating such a committee, please contact Dave Foreman in Tucson.



Gerry Spence.

1.5 MILLION ACRES OF WILDERNESS ON BEAVERHEAD

By George Wuerthner

Freddies Slate Beaverhead N. F. for the Chainsaw

The Beaverhead National Forest in southwestern Montana recently released its 50-year forest plan. Not surprisingly, the plan calls for more logging, more roads, more grazing; and less wilderness, wildlife and fewer fisheries. The Beaverhead is one forest that is relatively untouched from the perspective of its wilderness potential. In 1977, when RARE II was released, over 77% (1,649,505 acres) of the Beaverhead's 2.1 million acres was still in a roadless condition. There are two existing Wilderness Areas on the Beaverhead: the recently established, 91,000-acre Lee Metcalf Wilderness, and 72,000 acres of the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness. There are five proposed additions to the Forest's Wilderness lands. These new areas would be: 6,571 acres of the North Big Hole, which would be added to the Anaconda-Pintlar; 55,014 acres in the West Big Hole; 12,907 acres in the Italian Peak area which abut a much larger roadless area on the Targhee N. F. in Idaho; 1,808 acres in the Storm Lake addition to the Anaconda-Pintlar; and 80,273 acres in the East Pioneers. This amounts to 156,000 acres of new Wilderness. The remaining 1,084,850 acres of roadless lands would, under the Forest Plan, be slated for non-wilderness. Over 115,000 acres that was roadless in 1979 has already been developed and is no longer part of the Beaverhead's roadless land base. Although the Beaverhead's recommendations for Wilderness are a move in the right direction, the Forest has a great deal more Wilderness potential than is being recognized. The Forest Plan estimates that by the fifth decade of the plan, if all goes as anticipated, only 750,352 acres of the Forest will still be in an unroaded condition. This is quite a drop from the 1.6 million roadless acres that existed in 1977.

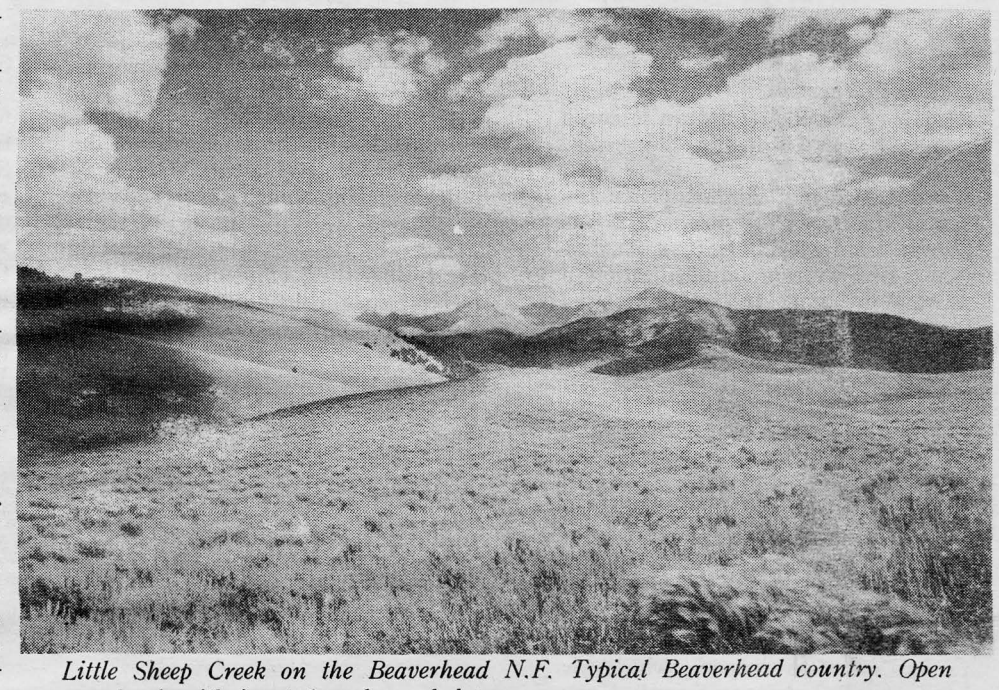
What is at stake on the Beaverhead? At present, the following roadless areas of greater than 30,000 acres each exist:

North Big Hole, 53,000 acres
Tash Peak, 62,119 acres
West Pioneers, 90,750 acres
East Pioneers, 144,558 acres
Middle Mtn./Tobacco Root Mtns., 58,336 acres
McKenzie Canyon, 33,652 acres
Sheep Mountain, 32,115 acres
Snowcrest Mountains, 97,630 acres
Black Butte, 39,878 acres
Big Horn Mountain, 50,390 acres
Freezeout Mountain, 95,098 acres
Anderson Mountain, 30,000 acres
West Big Hole, 130,710 acres
Maiden Peak, 90,917 acres
Garfield Peak, 42,777 acres

A quick review shows how substantial the Wilderness potential is on the Beaverhead National Forest, and how inadequate in this respect the Forest Plan actually is. There are more large roadless areas on the Beaverhead than were included in several state Wilderness bills, including Arizona and Colorado. And these acreages don't include areas smaller than 30,000 acres or contiguous roadless acreages on adjoining National Forests.

But potential Wilderness is not the only thing that will be lost if the Forest Plan is implemented unaltered. The Beaverhead is one of the highest and driest National Forests in Montana. As a consequence, forest productivity is low. Only 40% (809,000 acres) of the Beaverhead Forest qualifies as commercial timberland under the forest's minimum growth standards of 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year. Most private foresters feel that anything under 50 cubic feet per acre per year is unprofitable to log. Nearly all of this land will be logged at a loss. Most of the timber is small lodgepole pine forest. Regrowth rotation periods are exceedingly long (over 100 years) due to the high elevation and arid climate of the forest). Much of the lodgepole pine is now reaching maturity and susceptible to pine beetle infestations. It is interesting to note that the Beaverhead does not consider pine beetles to be a natural component of the forest, but rather as something alien. In addition, the F. S. fire suppression policies have created the ideal environmental conditions which encourage beetle attacks. The Forest also justifies its below-cost timber sales (between 1973-82 the Beaverhead only returned $.06 for every dollar spent on its logging operations) because it must save these slow growing lodgepole forests from insect attack by cutting them. It is reminiscent of the military's logic that justified the bombing of Vietnam in order to "save" the country. In order to reach all these lodgepole forests, up to 600 miles of new roads will be built each decade — this in addition to the 1,563 miles of road already on the Forest. The Beaverhead says it will try to mitigate the impacts of its logging operations by trying to protect riparian zones, taking into account big game habitat needs, and avoiding tractor skidding on slopes greater than 45 percent to prevent soil erosion. The Forest then goes on to say that "in general, these standards tend to increase management costs and diminish the cost efficiency of the timber program." In other words, they are saying that if we harvest timber in a manner that protects other forest resources, we can't do it without losing money.

The Beaverhead Forest Plan admits that increased logging will impact the famous wildlife and fisheries of the Beaverhead National Forest and surrounding areas. A number of internationally known blue-ribbon trout streams including the Big Hole, Beaverhead, and Madison are partially or totally dependent on waters from the Beaverhead N. F. snowpack. The Beaverhead's watershed is also the home to the rare Montana grayling. Logging will change peak runoff patterns, increasing flood waters early in the season and reducing the amount available later in the summer during low water periods. This adversely affects the fisheries, since a great deal of water from these streams is used for irrigation and the amount left for inflow levels is already critical during drought years. In addition, the peak flow during spring floods destabilizes stream banks, increases erosion, stream channelization and flooding to downstream communities. Thus the ramifications of logging affect much more than the immediate area where logging takes place. These environmental costs are borne by all citizens, but the profits go to the forest industry. I wonder how many ranchers who are dependent upon irrigation realize the impact logging may have on the available water yield, plus increased costs in bank stabilization. In addition, logging roads create new sources of sedimentation which reduce the productivity of trout fisheries. (Grayling are particularly sensitive to sedimentation, and logging in Michigan is blamed for the extinction of the fish in that state.) Sediments adversely affect aquatic insect life, reducing the food of trout, and sedimentation can bury trout eggs, reducing reproductive success. The Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Department is interested in maintaining a wild trout fishery on these famous southwest Montana rivers, but its success is in part dependent upon high quality water and spawning habitat which is threatened by increased logging operations.



Little Sheep Creek on the Beaverhead N.F. Typical Beaverhead country. Open grasslands with forested swales and slopes.

Besides impacting the Beaverhead's internationally known fisheries, logging will reduce elk habitat. On the Beaverhead, both thermal and escape cover are important to elk survival. Since much of the forest is open grassland interspersed with pockets of timber, the degree of timber cover is frequently a limiting factor which determines how many elk can survive on Forest Service lands. Recent elk-logging studies indicate that elk will abandon an area of active logging. They also avoid roads if traffic from hunters or loggers becomes too heavy. Elk also avoid clearcuts, unless ample security cover is provided close-by. Full implementation of the proposed Forest Plan will reduce elk cover by 13%. Logging will also impact some elk summer habitat and calving grounds.

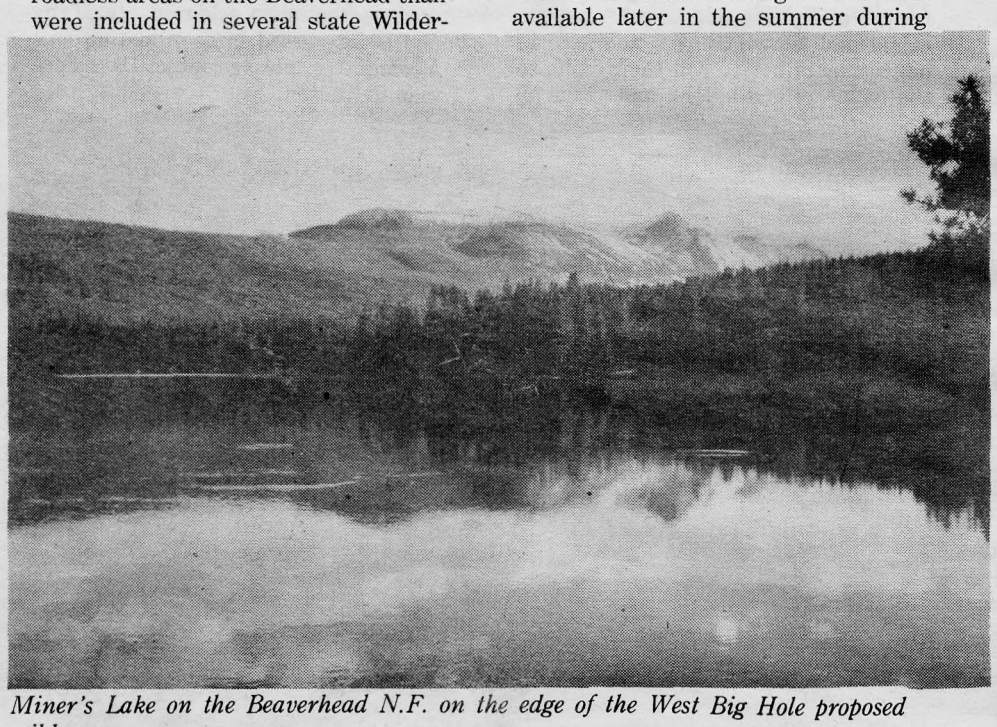
Although the Beaverhead N. F. could produce more big game, there is resistance from local ranchers. Only about 1/3 of the elk winter range is on public lands; the remainder is on private holdings. The Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Department is afraid that if elk herds are increased to their full potential, conflicts will arise with local ranchers whose land at least some of the elk would use for winter range.

Besides wildlife conflicts on private lands, there are even forage allotment conflicts between wildlife and livestock on public lands. For instance, only 35% of the public land elk winter range forage is allotted to elk. The rest is consumed by domestic livestock. There are currently 216 Forest Service permittees operating grazing allotments on the Beaverhead. Overgrazing is still occurring on some of these lands. Currently, only 32% of the Forest Service grazing lands are showing an "upward trend" (ie, the range is improving in quality). The Forest Plan overview doesn't say specifically what condition the range is in. There are four classes of range condition: poor, fair, good and excellent. Anything short of good to excellent is unacceptable. 50% of the range is "stable" and 17% shows a downward trend. Though 50% is stable, it could mean that some percentage of this figure is remaining in fair or poor condition. In any case, the 17% of the range showing a downward trend needs improvement and the Forest plans to correct the situation and needs encouragement from interested citizens. Nevertheless, like most grazing lands in the arid West, much of the poor condition range is found in or near riparian zones, since livestock concentrate in these areas, contributing to trampling of streamside vegetation and streambank erosion. The Forest Plan does not specifically say how many miles of riparian zones are presently in poor condition, and this certainly should be mentioned.

Reductions in the amount of livestock grazing could increase all wildlife species substantially on the public lands. Also, livestock reductions could improve the condition of other forest resources. Without reductions, continued overgrazing will increase sedimentation of streams and speed runoff with the same negative consequences to fisheries and downstream water users as occurs with logging. This is not to say that all livestock grazing on public lands needs to cease, but that other values such as wildlife, soils, watershed, and vegetative communities suffer due to the taxpayer's subsidy of livestock operators on the public lands.

I think that any reasonable individual can see that adoption of the proposed Forest Plan will continue the government's subsidy of exploitative industries such as logging and grazing, while impacting other values such as watershed integrity, fisheries, wildlife, and wilderness. On the Beaverhead, it makes more sense to leave the major part of the forest in its presently undeveloped condition than it does to do any "management." Does it make any sense to harvest lodgepole pine at a loss just because it will die from pine beetle infestation if you don't?

None of the various alternative Forest Plans are completely attractive. "Alternative I" proposes the most Wilderness, and it also requires non-wilderness lands to be managed in a cost-efficient manner. It requires the second-least number of miles of new roads in the first decade and, not surprisingly, costs the least to implement. Under Alternative I elk and trout both benefit more than under any other proposal, and grazing AUM's to livestock are reduced to the lowest level of any proposal.



Miner's Lake on the Beaverhead N.F. on the edge of the West Big Hole proposed wilderness.

PINE BEETLES: MORE NATURAL THAN FREDDIES

By George Wuerthner

During the past few weeks I have reviewed three Forest Plans from the Northern Rockies: those for the Nez Perce, the Lewis and Clark and the Beaverhead. Without exception, all propose a large increase in logging and roading over the next few decades. Much of this logging is scheduled to occur in lodgepole pine stands, and the rationale given for the accelerated logging program is that the lodgepole must be protected from pine beetle infestations. Pine beetles prefer lodgepole pine stands older than 80 years of age (and growing below 9,000 feet). Over much of the Northern Rockies, lodgepole pine stands are at, or approaching, this critical age. Once lodgepole is killed by pine beetles, it is less desirable for lumber. It is not a highly desirable timber species to begin with, as it tends to be small in diameter and difficult to mill.

What is *not* readily admitted in any of the Forest Plans is that Forest Service policies themselves have created the pine beetle situation in the first place. Pine beetle infestations are rare in lodgepole pine forests where natural wildfires are allowed to burn, since under natural conditions, few lodgepole stands survive fires long enough to reach the critical 80 year age. The Forest Service's fire suppression policies (and despite all the publicity over "let burn" policies, the Freddies still ruthlessly suppress almost *all* fires) only insure that lodgepole stands will reach maturity, become decadent and hence susceptible to the pine beetle. The reasons for this are linked to lodgepole pine ecology.

Lodgepole pine is intolerant of shading. Its survival strategy is to rapidly invade burned-over or other disturbed forest sites, grow quickly, mature early, and be ready with seeds when another "disaster" strikes the forest. The most common disaster in the past was frequent wildfire. Lodgepole pine cones would open after these fires, and rapidly reseed the sunny, burnt over areas, maintaining their dominance in the Northern Rockies. Should wildfires fail to burn over a lodgepole forest within 100 years or so, then the lodgepole is likely to be out-competed by other tree species which can tolerate shading and eventually will crowd out the lodgepole and replace it in the forest regime. Though some may argue that lodgepole may be incapable of "thinking" as we define the term, over thousands of years the species has learned that it needs to burn in order to survive its competition. So after 80 to 100 years, an unburned lodgepole stand ups the ante. The stand becomes susceptible to insects and disease, which increases the amount of dead and dying trees (and hence the amount of forest "litter"), which in turn increases the likelihood of a fire which will once again give the lodgepole an ecological edge.

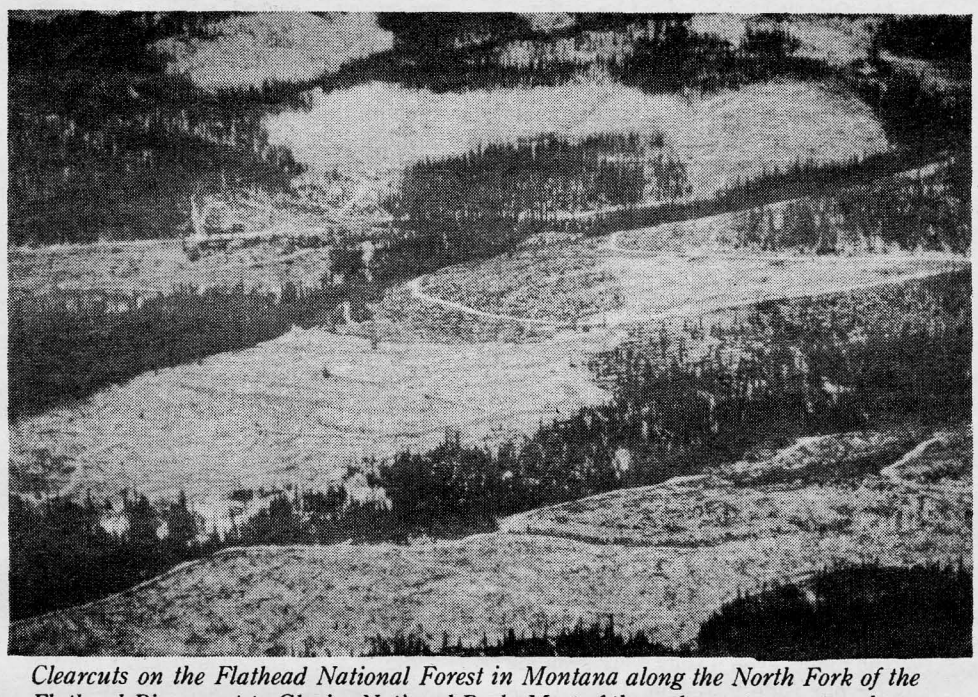
George Wuerthner is a long-time Montana conservation activist, and a wilderness explorer and photographer.

A minimal Earth First! position on the Beaverhead would be Wilderness designation of all Roadless Areas; the closure of the road between the East and West Pioneers and their combination into one Wilderness Area; no additional road construction; no deficit timber sales; and the phasing out of commercial livestock grazing. Areas on the Beaverhead National Forest should also be studied for possible reintroduction of wolf and grizzly bear.

Write a letter before June 1, 1985 expressing your concerns about the Beaverhead N. F. to:

Forest Supervisor
Beaverhead National Forest
PO Box 1258
Dillon, MT 59725

There are over 1.5 million roadless acres at stake.



Clearcuts on the Flathead National Forest in Montana along the North Fork of the Flathead River next to Glacier National Park. Most of these clearcuts were to salvage lodgepole pine killed by pine beetles. Almost all sales were deficit and impacted many other forest resources. It would be much wiser to allow the pine beetle to run its course than to log these areas — plus it would ultimately mean more wilderness.

What the Forest Service has done with its fire suppression program has made it difficult for lodgepole pine to regenerate. It needs fire or some other disaster to open the forest canopy to sunlight. Pine beetles provide lodgepole with another means of opening the forest. After pine beetles kill the lodgepole, and the canopy opens up, the young seedlings show a greater survival rate. In addition, the large amount of litter promotes the likelihood of a wildfire if some ignition source such as lightning happens to strike the area. Pine beetles are a completely natural part of the forest ecosystem. They are as important and natural as trout, grizzly bears, and, yes, even forest fires.

The Forest Service proposes adding thousands of miles of new roads and many new clearcuts to prevent pine beetles from spreading into other lodgepole pine stands. In almost all of the Forest Plans, the agency admits that the amount of roading proposed will negatively impact other forest resources. Changing peak stream flows (ie, flooding) will result in stream bank erosion and stream channelization; fisheries will be affected by increased sedimentation from logging roads; big game habitat will be lost, especially thermal and escape cover; old growth forest species will be adversely affected by increased timber harvest as their habitat is lost; and finally, most roadless areas will disappear, eliminating the opportunity for future Wilderness designation.

What is intolerable about all of this, is that it is going to cost the taxpayers money. Almost without exception, lodgepole pine is a money-losing proposition for the Forest Service. The small average size of the trees precludes the hope of harvesting most stands at a profit. Taxpayers will pay for the harvest in the usual manner — free road construction for the logging companies, courtesy of the government. *We* will pay for the elimination of our fisheries. *We* will pay for the loss of our wildlife. *We* will pay for increased flooding, for the elimination of roadless areas and future Wilderness. Everyone is the loser except for the corporations who gain from these subsidized timber sales.

The Forest Service logic is faulty. It goes something like this: If the lodgepole pine is not harvested - even at a financial loss - the trees will die. So to "save the trees" we must cut them down. A crude analogy of this might be applied to humans. It would go like this: Since modern medicine has eliminated infectious diseases like cholera and smallpox as mass killers of humans, we therefore should shoot all people approaching middle age because if we don't, they will become susceptible to diseases like cancer and heart disease!

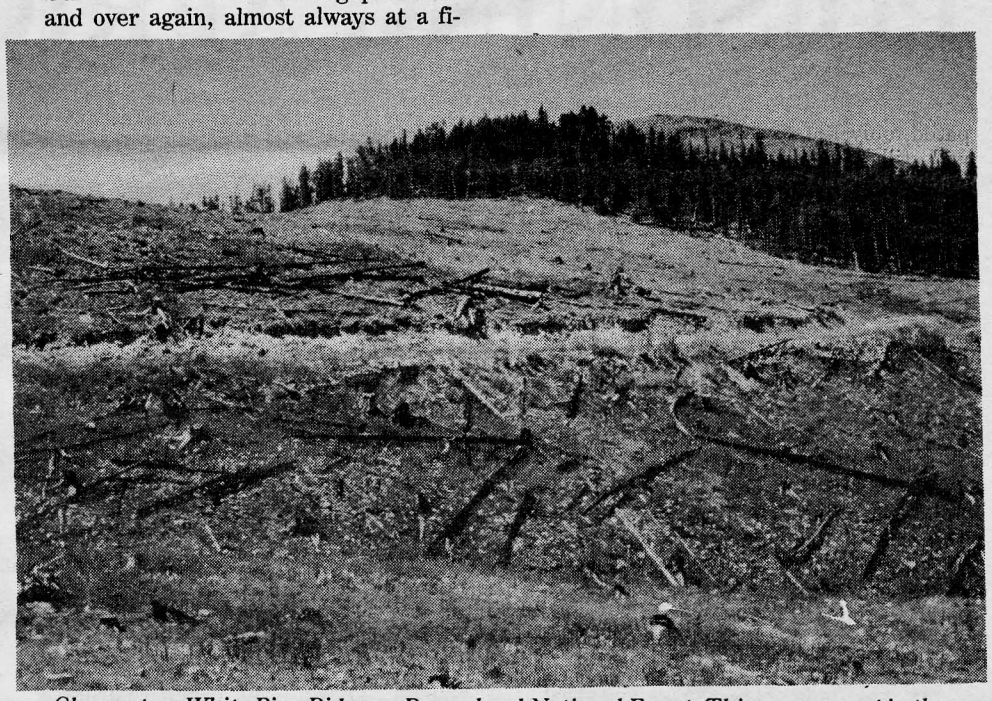
The Forest Service should let the lodgepole stands die. Let the fires burn. Allow the forest to self-correct the mismanagement of the past. Not to do this means that taxpayers will be paying for a long, long time. Not only in lost resources such as watershed, fisheries, wildlife and wilderness, but in retaining a sick ecosystem. The pine beetle will not be eliminated. It is a natural part of the forest. The Forest Service will have to cut lodgepole over and over again, almost always at a financial loss — to prevent the recurrence of beetle infestations.

I hope that people reviewing the various forest plans and Forest Service policies will question F.S. personnel about their faulty logic. Does it make sense to cut down trees to save them — especially when no profit can be shown for the sale of those trees? I, for one, would prefer not to pay for such timber harvests.

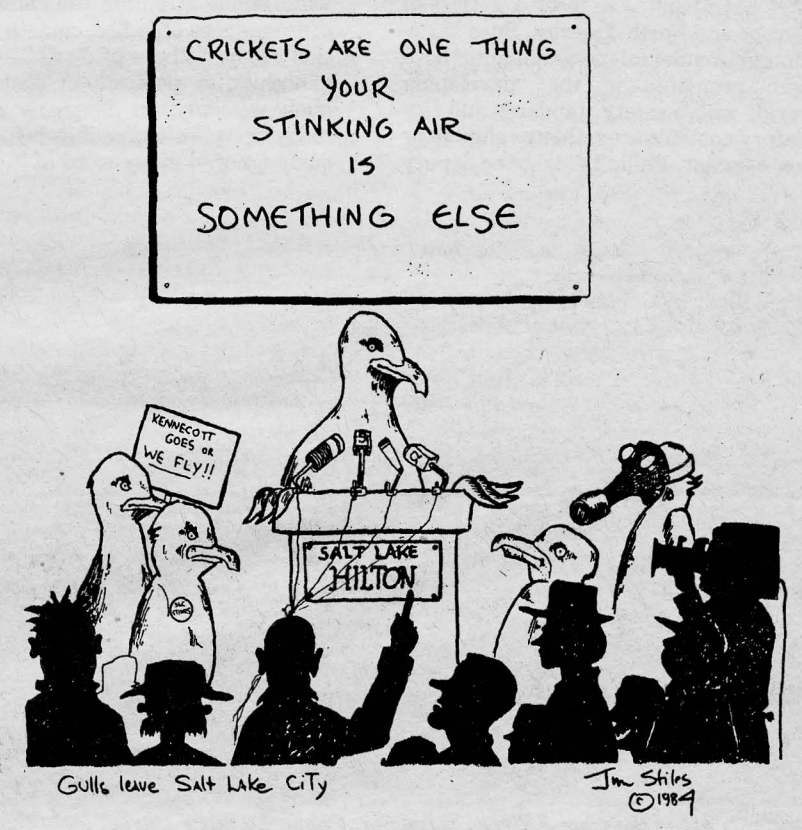
One possible alternative to deficit timber harvests would be prescribed burning. Burning could break up the even-aged forest stands and bring a greater diversity of age classes to lodgepole forests. Pine beetle infestations would thereby be broken up and contained in a natural manner. This is an ecological approach to the problem. It is not only attractive because it imitates a natural forest process, but if done selectively and carefully it would likely cost taxpayers far less than road construction, road maintenance and other activities associated with timber harvest.

If you agree that paying timber companies to take away the trees at the expense of so many other valuable forest resources is a foolish waste of taxpayer money, then become involved in the public review segment of the forest planning process. Write to your Senators and Representative in Congress, demanding a review of deficit timber sales and their elimination as a part of forest "management."

George Wuerthner is a student of forest ecology, a long-time Montana wilderness activist and a free-lance outdoor photographer.



Clear cut on White Pine Ridge on Beaverhead National Forest. This area was cut in the late 1970's and still has not recovered due to the high elevation — nearly ten thousand feet — and arid climate.



TRACK OF THE CAT

By Susanna DeFazio

I lie in bed waiting for sleep, my face towards the open window. Inhaling the evening's freshness and clarity, I bless my good fortune to live in the forest. The fir trees are black etchings against the moonlit sky. I am already floating in the alpha stage before deep sleep, when the stillness is shattered by a piercing shriek — unearthly and inexplicable. I jerk up and thrust my head out of the window, heart throbbing, straining for understanding of what I have heard. Was it a dream? No. That sound really happened. Or did it? My mind stretches, probing all avenues of thought for an explanation. I have none.

The next day, over morning tea, I ask the family if anyone else heard the haunting cries. Gabriel heard it too. He says he's seen strange things as he walks through the woods to his cabin at dusk or on a moonlit night. He thinks it's an ape. He says he's seen something "big" up in a tree. "Oh, Gabriel, there're no apes in Oregon," I say. "Well, I saw what I saw. It could have escaped from somewhere."

About a year and a half later we are having a party. Our friends from Eugene are over. We've all been drinking, and we go for a midnight walk. There is no moon on this winter night. Total blackness. But Donnie and I know the way, and we all hold hands, walking along the logging road by the creek. We are a rowdy, noisy crew. As we approach the beaver ponds, our singing and laughing is abruptly silenced by the loud "PLUNK" of beaver tails slapping water. Our city friends don't know what to make of these startling sounds coming out of the mystery and depth of the black night. I do not mention the presence of beaver, because I am enjoying the feeling of wonder we all share in anticipation of the next mysterious plunk.

Suddenly, as we stand transfixed and intent, the valley is filled by a prolonged, echoing, multi-dimensional screaming howl. Someone says, "Who lives up there? Is somebody being raped or murdered? Should we call the cops?" "No, on one else lives here. We are the only people in this valley," I answer. One woman is very frightened and wants to return to the house at once. I assure her it's only coyotes howling and beaver splashing, and it's O.K. — nothing to worry about. But she is really scared, so she leaves with two other friends.

I feel that we have been blessed, gifted to be spoken to by the creatures of the night, even if they were scolding us for our rude intrusion. I also think to myself that those were the most outrageous "coyote" sounds I've ever heard.

On a spring day, several months later, my sister Carol and I are studying tracks down at the beaver ponds. We have already found raccoon and skunk tracks, a beaver scent pile, and some very good beaver foot imprints, an unusual find because normally they wipe out footprints with their dragging tails. We are very happy playing detective, and I am thrilled to be sharing my special, sacred wildlife preserve with one who shares my interest in our four-legged relatives. "Come look at this," Carol calls me over to a little knoll on the creek bank. There is a set of large paw prints in the damp sandy mud. Four pads. No claws. Cat tracks! We squat there for half an hour measuring (4 inches across) and comparing these tracks to pictures and data in Petersen's *Field Guide to Animal Tracks*. We come to the conclusion that these prints belong to a cougar. We learn that they eat an occasional beaver to supplement a diet of deer, and that to see a track of this elusive cat is a rare treat. We hug each other and applaud our good fortune. The mystery of the screaming sounds is solved. It is Good Medicine day for Carol and me.

Since then I have searched for a den. I fantasize that someday as I sit silently watching the beavers gliding through their pools or chomping up salmon berry bushes, I might see a tawny form slinking along the river bank. I pray to hear that chilling, wonderful, awesome cry again. To share this valley with a mountain lion adds depth and magic to my life.

Today they are clearcutting the east slope of the hill across the valley from my home — right up to the edge of the beaver ponds. Monday through Friday, from sunrise 'till late afternoon, the persistent sounds of chainsaw engines are interspersed with the chinking of wedges and the rip and crackle of tearing wood, followed by thuds and crashes of giants falling. An occasional dynamite blast rattles the windows and antagonizes my being. Somewhere they're blasting new logging roads.

As I push my son Daniel on the swing at the edge of the Deep Dark Woods, we watch across the valley. A large fir drifts gracefully to the ground. There is a delay of a second or two until the resounding crash of violence reaches us. In the silent pause that follows, I yell across at the cutters, "STOP KILLING TREES. YOU'RE RUINING MY VALLEY. GO HOME!" I have mixed feelings about doing this. These are men trying to support their families. I don't enjoy harassing them.

I have no idea how the beavers will react to all this. Or the bear, whose tracks I have also been blessed to stumble upon. They've already cut the maple where I believe my friend the hawk lived. It's going to be noisy for quite a while. After the chainsaw massacre is finished, then there will be the constant diesel roar of machinery pulling up the logs. These victim trees will then become huge scrapers, uprooting every living plant in their path as they are dragged up the incredibly steep slope to the landing on top. Thus the mantle of topsoil, countless years in the making, will be abruptly torn from it's bed, until the rains wash it into the creek. We will be viewing an orange-colored wasteland for several years.

I know what will happen to the land, but I don't know what happens to the animals. Will my four year old son Daniel ever hear a mountain lion?

POISONING AFRICAN GAMEPARKS

By Gary Williams

In October of last year a member of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa was touring Chobe National Park in northern Botswana, one of the African continent's most pristine game parks, and came across about twenty drums of Dieldrin (with Shell Company labels) on the south bank of the Linyanti River near a public campground. The anonymous observer took photographs of the drums and sent them to the society's excellent magazine, *African Wildlife*. In the most recent issue, Vol. 38, No. 6, John Comrie Greig, the magazine's editor, published an article entitled "Dieldrin in Chobe National Park, Botswana." This article was quickly picked up by the international press and the cat was out of the bag.

It has long been suspected that multi-national chemical corporations use third world countries as dumping grounds for dangerous pesticides that have been banned in most countries of Europe and North America. Such harmful environmental contaminants have been promoted in the "developing world" where safety standards and regulatory controls are either negligible or non-existent. Philip Leakey, the deputy minister of the environment in Kenya, was quoted in *New Scientist* magazine (vol. 97, no. 1349, March, 1983) as follows: "there is no question that companies are guilty of promoting and exporting these (dangerous) chemicals into developing countries. We are victims of the industrial world." An expanded review of this mounting worldwide catastrophe is given in the book *A Growing Problem: Pesticides and the Third World Poor* by David Bull (Oxfam Press, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford, England, 1982).

Dieldrin is considered to be one of the most dangerous environmental contaminants known, even worse than DDT, since it is highly toxic to vertebrate species and is more stable than DDT (and thus has a far longer residual effect in the environment). Dieldrin belongs to that notorious family of compounds known as organochlorines which include DDT, heptachlor, endosulfan and endrin. Rachel Carson, in *Silent Spring*, first brought to worldwide public attention the catastrophic consequences of indiscriminate application of the "elixirs of death"— the organochlorine pesticides. That heroic book was written 23 years ago and today's corporate greedheads have obviously ignored every word of it. According to Grieg's article, Dieldrin was named for the German chemist, Herr Diel, but its real name is (believe it or not) 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-hexachloro-6, 7-epoxy-1, 4, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8a-octahydro-*exo*- 1, 4-*endo*- 5, 8-dimethanonaphthalene (I dare you to say that five times in rapid succession!).

The polluted Limyanti River is a tributary of the Chobe River which flows into the Zambesi and eventually over the spectacular Victoria Falls to the Indian Ocean. The Zambesi is one of Africa's largest and most important river systems. Dieldrin is used to control the tsetse fly, a carrier of encephalitis or African sleeping sickness (among other things). In recent years, pesticides have been used in an attempt to eliminate the tsetse fly from vast inland water regions such as the Okavango swamps and the Zambesi drainage, making these once vast, primitive, and people-less wilderness regions "safe" for humans and their cattle, and all the associated blessings of civilization — such as overgrazing, disruption of vegetation and wildlife, lowered water tables, pollution, drought, starvation, etc. — a familiar story in Africa.

Dieldrin accumulates in the fatty tissues of vertebrate animals and concentrates through the food web so that predators on top of the food pyramid like birds of prey suffer the most. Fish eagle and kingfisher reproduction has drastically declined in the region in recent years and bushbuck populations have also dropped. Now, a possible explanation for the mysterious declines has been exposed by an inquisitive backcountry traveler.

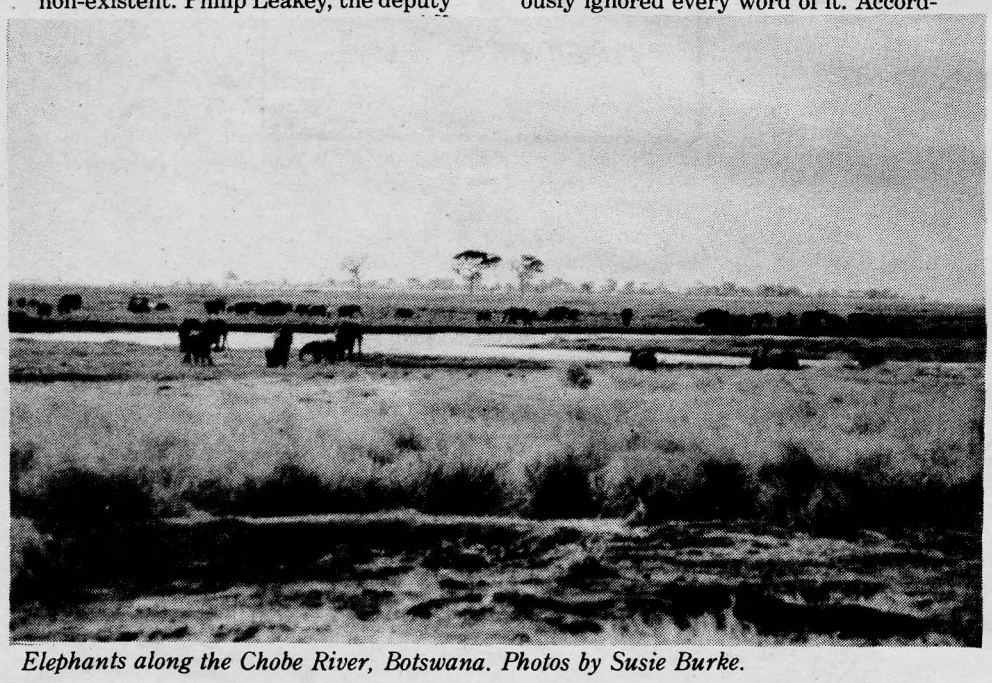
According to a recent documentary film produced for British Independent TV News, Shell is apparently also supplying Botswana with endosulfan, another powerfully toxic organochlorine, in order to eradicate tsetse flies in the ecologically unique Okavango Delta, thus opening up more land to livestock. This action would rapidly destroy one of the last remaining undisturbed wilderness regions in southern Africa (if not the entire continent). High levels of dieldrin have also recently been found in fish and birds from the rivers of the Durban region in Natal, South Africa. Southern Africa's leading wildlife conservation organizations have called upon Shell to stop supplying these killer chemicals to any African country. A recent Shell advertisement states, "Some people are fortunate enough to find themselves employed by companies with a conscience" — just what kind of a conscience are we talking about?

What can you do? Write to the corporate headquarters of Shell Chemical International in Holland, or to Shell's head offices in the U.S. You also should write to:

Mr. John Wilson
Chairman, Shell of South Africa
Shell House, 9 Riebeeck St.
(Box 2231)
Cape Town 8000, South Africa

State that you intend to boycott all Shell products until Shell ceases to promote the use of organochlorine pesticides in third world countries (or anywhere, for that matter). Remember an overseas airmail stamp is only 40 cents— still a bargain!

Gary Williams is a biologist/photographer/writer and has worked as a backcountry ranger and research biologist for the National Park Service.



Elephants along the Chobe River, Botswana. Photos by Susie Burke.

Fish Eagles in Chobe National Park

Bay Area Earth First! informing the public at the grand opening of the new Burger King in Berkeley. Photos by David Cross.

CAT TRACKS

by Chim Blea

I recently saw the movie "The Killing Fields." Yes, it was heart-rending, and given the art of movie-making, one couldn't help but empathize with the westernized Cambodian protagonist, and feel threatened by the mysterious, red-check kerchiefed Khmer Rouge. Nonetheless, deeper questions must be explored regarding Cambodia.

Unquestionably the Khmer Rouge have bloody hands and are ruthless. But they at least have the decency to do their killing on a personal level, face-to-face, instead of from 30,000 feet or half a world away. Moreover, the violence of Pol Pot and company was purposeful — to tear Cambodian culture away from its long, sickening slide into Western urbanization. As another Asian revolutionary once said, "You can't make omelets without breaking eggs." Who knows, if left alone from the intervention of the Westernized, industriophile Soviet Vietnam, what the Khmer Rouge may have created after several generations? But we will never know because neither the Capitalist nor Communist (Capicom, in the term of Bolivian Indian activist Ramiro Reynaga) Industrial State can allow any country to seek an alternative to 20th Century World Society.

The fundamental sadness and despair lingering from the movie is not the B-52 bombing of a peaceful Cambodian village, the tearful attempts of the hero to escape his destiny as intertwined with the destiny of his country, or the mounds of human bones thrusting out of the muck, but the recognition that the Killing Fields are the history and future history of Civilization.

Cambodia's last decade is not unique in the last ten thousand years. How is its bloodbath any different than the Dresden Fire Bombing, Japan's rape of Nanking, Israeli terrorism on the West Bank, Russian imperialism in Afghanistan, the theocracy of the Ayatollah, or Hitler's solution to the Jews? And far worse than Pol Pot's efforts to return his country to pastoralism, are the ongoing campaigns to yank indigenous peoples out of their tribal lifestyles and into the existential modern world. Look at the Philippines, Borneo, Brazil, Peru, Guatemala, South Dakota, Australia, New Guinea, Alaska, Bangladesh. Consider the Christian conquest of pagan Europe, Cortez in Mexico, the 49ers in California, the Dutch/Zulu displacement of the Bushman, the Japanese in the home of the Ainu, the Roman empire . . . .

The legacy of the modern world is not science, leisure time, the Great Religions, medicine, enlightenment, material plenty, the uplift bra, Kentucky Fried Chicken or unlimited opportunity. It is terror.

The second sad message of The Killing Fields is that there is no hope of a revolutionary solution to the terror. The revolution of Pol Pot consumed itself just as did that of the French. The American and Russian Revolutions were corrupted and betrayed by traitors within.

There is no hope, no reform possible for "Civilization." It was a mistake from the beginning. The Killing Fields began with the first seed planted.

ROADKILL

NAGASAKI JOHNSON

Demonstrations can sure be fun. The recent demo at Burger King in the People's Republic of Berkeley was no exception. Of the 25 or so people who showed up, there were many new faces, and a lot of high-spirited energy. You expect the people in Berkeley to be politically aware, and they don't disappoint you. Few of the passers-by refused the informational leaflets that were being handed out and many stood around to discuss the issue with the local Earth First!ers.

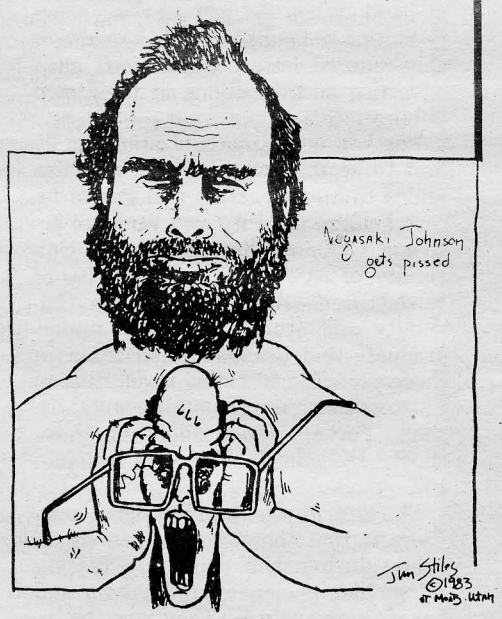
Two portly managers came out briefly to tell us that Burger King didn't use any rainforest beef. When Randy Hayes offered to show them a photocopy of a recent letter from their main office admitting that they did, their only comment was "No more discussion," which they repeated several times before going inside to call police. When the police arrived on the scene, one portly manager complained to them, "But Burger King doesn't use any Central American beef!" The cops' only reply was "Sue 'em." The inside of the restaurant was practically deserted during the three hour picket that coincided with the lunchtime rush.

WE DON'T NEED NO STINKING BADGES. Well, it would have taken a small army of heavily-armed banditos to keep the founders of Earth First! and friends from celebrating the fifth anniversary of the founding with a reunion in Mexico's Pinacate Desert. Unfortunately, word came from Cactus Ed that that was exactly the case as a friend of ours had recently discovered the hard way. Since we didn't want our disappearance to be sensationalized by the media, we elected to re-live the infamous occasion in a part of the Sonoran Desert that is diligently defended by our armed forces. There is a rumor going around that several Earth First!ers, their judgment impaired by Mexican beer, tried to thumb their noses at the concept of international borders by smuggling a case of Corona beer across the border in the middle of the night through the desert. That rumor, however, is false. The beer was Pacifico.

EARTH FIRST! BEER. Yes, it's finally happened. Two Earth First!ers here in the Bay Area are brewing beer with the EF! logo on the bottle. Called "X Country Skier From Hell" beer, it is strong, slightly bitter and without much of a head. Any resemblance to actual Earth First!ers is accidental.

Jeff Liddicott, who is serving time in the Linn County Jail, Oregon, for his part in the Middle Santiam Wilderness Blockade last year, has just successfully completed a petition drive to have the jail declared a nuclear free zone. The response from the jailers to the declaration was "Denied by the Management." The decision is being appealed.

Nagasaki Johnson, or "Rosellybelly" as he is called by the similarly well-endowed Spurs Jackson, will be reporting regularly from the front lines as he cruises around the West Coast the next several months, stirring up trouble.



LETTERS

CONTINUED

Dear *Earth First!*

Dreams die hard, but let's face it, the mainstream environmental movement is being industrialized. It's all part of a growing trend: the "Yuppifukation" of America. The environmental industry, like all others, will be dominated by upscale careerists who dutifully conform to a set of arbitrary professional standards in order to ascend the career ladder. It's wishful thinking to assume that this system can be converted to biocentrism by visionary infiltrators attempting change from within. It would be like sparring with a tar baby — the longer you spar, the stucker you become. In order to gain a position of influence, you must suppress your true passions and conform to the party line. The rationalizations accumulate, and you eventually become part of the system — afraid to make waves for fear of losing that hard earned position. The old saying holds true: you become what you do, so be careful of what you do.

Earth First! should stay on the cutting edge and continue to be the conscience of the environmental movement. Any real change will come from the grassroots — the people will lead and the leaders will follow. All passionate, bleeding-heart, romantic, visionary hard asses should join the cause and leave the industry to the "eco-crats."

Earth First! should above all never start to take itself too seriously. It should continue to be predominantly a loose network of radical amateur "half-activists." Ed Abbey said it best in *Mother Earth News:* "No one should become a full-time crusader for anything. I've found that it's best to be a half-time crusader, a part-time fanatic, and save the rest of the time to try to maintain my sense of humor and my emotional balance in an effort to stave off ulcers and heart attacks."

From the roots

Don Morris

Dear *Earth First!*

I was disappointed to see that *Earth First!* is once again "the Radical Environmental Journal." I see a problem with the semantics of that word.

To be "radical" is to "not be mainstream." When you introduce yourself as a radical, the man on the street has just closed at least one ear to your message. And eventually you wind up talking to only those who are already committed.

If the motto of group A is "Hey, we're radical," and the motto of group B is "whatever is good for group B (Phelps-Dodge, Boise-Cascade, the cattle industry, the military-industrial complex) is good for America," then group A is fighting an uphill battle. Unnecessarily. Unfortunately, a large percentage of the public is swayed by mottos and media hype.

There is nothing radical about Deep Ecology. It's just common sense to take good care of the planet that we depend on for our lives. It is, or should be, a truly universal philosophy. One that benefits everyone — not just an elite few.

While Earth First!ers may support, or even employ radical tactics such as monkeywrenching, simply because time is running out and desperate measures are needed, it seems counterproductive to label our thoughts as "other than normal." Do we really benefit from that image?

- Chuck Walla

Arizona

Editor's reply: A good argument and one which I have certainly chewed over with my brilliant associate editors. My dictionary has a number of definitions for "radical" including: "1) of or pertaining to roots or origins; fundamental. 2) thoroughgoing . . . 3)favoring drastic political, economic, or social reforms. 4) existing inherently . . . 5)a person who advocates fundamental political, economic, and social reforms by direct and often uncompromising methods."

This sounds like us. And, I fear, that to be "mainstream" in this day and age is to be stark raving mad.

REAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALISM

By Michael Hamilton

I used to wonder why Amory Lovins and Roderick Nash bragged so much about the number of days per year they spent in wilderness. Perhaps their example should be examined for what it can tell us about leadership in today's environmental groups. Whether intuitively or through calculation, they may have stumbled on an answer to some of the stickier problems Dave Foreman and Earth First! have raised for some time, especially in the last Brigid edition of this rag.

First, we must recognize the threshold issue of awareness: the organizational difficulties facing today's environmentalists are perhaps new to *us*, but are not unique. They are attributes of successful social movements, as surely as are opinion polls showing people favor environmental protection and wilderness.

Similar issues of revolutionary immortality — or how to attain it — confronted George Washington, Gandhi, Mao, Gifford Pinchot, Andrew Young and others who demanded and attained social change. The question is: what happens to an antiestablishment movement when it succeeds (even partially) and is asked to implement the changes it demanded?

Past responses have been diverse, many confirming Lord Acton's observation that "power corrupts." How many country or rock bands have you seen go to pieces after their first big hit LP, never to produce another as daring or distinctive as the first? George and Gandhi were more effective pushing change *before* they became heads of state; Mao tried to institutionalize permanent revolution and failed; Andy got too far out in front of his supporters and got canned; Gifford gave up on popular values in favor of professional ones, after he was in office.

Preserving — or reviving — one's gut feelings about the value of a resource is a formidable undertaking when cursed with success. Jerry Brown decimated the leadership of environmental groups in California by appointing so many to government positions, as Jimmy Carter did nationally a few years later. The lifestyle changes this forced on many were hard to forsake when the tides turned, and other opportunities beckoned. Some were lost to the movement; others came back promoting big salaries and perks — like living in DC with a large, central office staff. Still others who have experienced success — like Lovins and Nash — self-consciously remind us they have not forgotten where their roots lie.

Is revival impossible? I think not, but the price we must pay for success is eternal vigilance against ourselves, and advancement of a continuous program of self-education and revitalization. That is, we must strive self-consciously to keep alive that fire-in-the-belly that once drove us to grassroots political action.

We must also recall there are four essential elements to successful political mobilization: controversy, first-hand knowledge of the issues, competence in organization, and grassroots control of the organization.

Environmental professionalism. The Wilderness Society staff gathers in Colorado, 1975. (Standing, L to R: Bart Koehler, Roger Scholl, Jerry Mallett, Jean Widman, Sally Ranney, Clif Merritt, Bill Mounsey, Harry Crandell, Stewart Brandborg; kneeling: Dave Foreman, Joe Walicki, Amy Mazza. Photo by Louise Mounsey.)

CONTROVERSY

Historically, the greatest gains by conservation and environmental groups have been made in periods of greatest controversy over resource issues. Formation and activism of the Sierra Club, Audubon Society and other groups in the late 1800's helped move Teddy Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot into the White House, resulting in creation of national forests, parks and monuments. Controversy over resource "giveaways" and public works programs of the 1950's set the stage for decline of Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation construction programs — and for enactment of the National Environmental Policy Act — in the next decade. Controversy over public health effects of air and water pollution and hazardous waste disposal have precipitated stronger action in these areas than ever before. Controversy over nuclear reactor safety and waste have helped bring reactor construction to a screeching halt.

Controversy is indispensable to grassroots organizing efforts which lack sufficient funds to promote their values and concerns in commercial media. News coverage is often the only way to reach a sufficient number of people to build political support for change. But news coverage does not come easy. Seemingly outrageous actions are often necessary to capture the attention of the media, whose reporters are continually bombarded by the force of events, even to the point of saturation.

Outrageous actions require the courage of convictions about deeply felt values (fire-in-the-belly), and can be staged by persons with little more than their bodies and a spark of imagination. Professional management skills — beyond a savvy approach to the media and a common-sense adherence to nonviolent action — are of little use in generating and sustaining controversy. Only rudimentary fund-raising and budgeting skills are required for acts of ecotage against property.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE ISSUES

A scholarly knowledge of the issues is no substitute for first-hand knowledge of the resource itself. Principled or intellectual adherence to a position is sufficient for followers, but cannot generate the intensity of commitment or eloquence displayed by those who live and breathe the resource *in situ*. The depth of understanding and feeling communicated by Lovins, Nash and Foreman for wilderness comes not from reading ecology texts or from bragging about the time spent in the woods, but from the experience of *being* there. *Often*. Knowledge of the issues must be informed by knowledge of the resource itself, first-hand, if leadership is to be effective. David Brower understands this.

Revitalization is the deeper meaning of re-creation, and only periodic experience of the resource can provide the requisite internal fortitude and burning inspiration. Such experiences provide the raw material for eloquence and persuasion — so important to political organization — evident in the writings of Muir, DeVoto, Leopold and perhaps a few of our contemporaries. This is something worth striving for, continually.

First-hand knowledge is also indispensable in avoiding disastrous mistakes. Perhaps if we had more of it, we would not have sold Glen Canyon down the river in negotiations over Echo Park Dam. If we knew the resource better, perhaps we would not have bargained away spectacular portions of several western states during wilderness reviews. It is difficult to protect what we don't know is there.

COMPETENT MANAGEMENT

One of the attributes of successful political organizing is a growing membership, a larger organization, perhaps spread over an increasingly larger geographic area, even nationally. Large organizations breed bureaucracies, comprised of persons with diverse, specialized skills which are necessary to keep the organization functioning. Persons with professional training in program management, marketing, membership-building, fund-raising, lobbying, personnel management, financial controls, and office skills are needed to move the organization toward its goals.

However, there is *no* reason to suppose that persons with professional skills cannot be found — or trained — from the ranks of hard-core environmental zealots with first-hand knowledge of the resource. To say that such talent cannot come from inside the environmental community because "the people have not been trained as professionals," as Bill Turnage, Executive Director of The Wilderness Society, has said, is pure BULLSHIT. (See *Earth First!* Feb. 1, 1985, page 16, for comments by Turnage and others.) Who pays those membership fees every year? Any demographic study of the environmental community will show our ranks are heavily laden with professional people. A few years back there was a Forest Service study that portrayed the typical wilderness backpacker as a 32 year-old male Ph.D. But apparently Turnage has neither spoken to many wilderness users nor to the people who work for him lately.

Some environmental groups do not properly use the resources they have at hand. When did you ever see a job recruiting announcement in a membership-renewal letter? Some don't even advertise such positions in their own publications!

Further, once an organization can afford to acquire such skills, it can also afford to identify, train and groom future leaders from its own ranks of activists. Colorado State University, University of New Mexico, University of Nevada-Reno, Washington State University and others offer both undergraduate and graduate instruction in these professional skills, in addition to courses concerning environmental issues. Perhaps even some of those snooty DC schools offer such training, Bill . . . .

The difficulty with professional managers is that they learn a new set of values during their training, stressing things like efficiency, productivity and benefit/cost analysis. They must be reminded periodically that these concern only *intermediate* objectives, which must always be kept subservient to long-term program goals and values attached to the resource itself. Professional elites can be controlled by dragging them off into the boondocks occasionally and making them listen to local zealots talk about the resource.

GRASSROOTS CONTROL

One of the more insidious features of a large organization is the difficulty of keeping overall control in the hands of the people who pay the dues. Proxy voting procedures provide invitations for palace coups.

The Wilderness Society and Friends of the Earth (and others?) have experienced palace coups in recent years, at the hands of professional elites who saw the future of western resources in Washington, DC (not to mention the careers of themselves and their friends). At least that's how it appeared from the backwoods. Some even had the earmarks of the "hostile takeover" by another organization that we see so often nowadays in the corporate sector. Strange to see some of us rush to fulfill the criticisms of our development-obsessed adversaries, that environmental leaders are an effete elite, out of touch with the American masses. But it appears to be true that, as executive salaries have increased in recent years, the psychic distance between our leaders and volunteer worker/members has increased markedly. Conscious effort is required to reverse this trend.

So what do we do? We continue to advocate the revitalization of the large environmental organizations we have come to criticize, only we take it one step further. We propose a three-pronged program to accomplish revitalization. First, current leadership in these organizations should stop complaining, making excuses, and identify future leaders from their own ranks. Dedicated volunteers or other employees who appear to have a long-term interest in the organization should be singled out and provided with training in professional skills needed by the organization. These persons should be advanced to more responsible positions as their training progresses, eventually forming a middle-management pool of expertise, experience and commitment from which top managers can be recruited. The more idealistic and zealous they are, the better.

Consultants can be hired to provide on-the-job seminars or workshops in required skills, or employees can take courses part-time at local universities, at the expense of the organization. Such training can be offered as a reward for past performance, dedicated service, and as an incentive to stay on against the vicissitudes of burn-out. It need not be offered to all persons in the organization.

Not everyone so trained can be expected to remain with the organization, and no one should be pressured to do so as changes in family circumstances, health and interests occur. The investment of the group in these persons will reap benefits as long as their new skills are properly utilized, and some will stay long enough to advance into leadership positions. The idea is not to play favorites with a few proteges, but to develop a cadre of professional managers who reflect the zealousness of the membership.

Second, all persons in leadership or professional management positions should be required to spend some time each year on "working vacations" in the field with local activists, as close as they can get to a resource with which the group is then working. If they don't think they have the time, they should be required to make time.

In some cases, this is a revival service Earth First! could offer as a spin-off of the Round River Rendezvous or other actions, by guiding field trips into "hot" spots: backpacks, bug juice and all. Imagine Turnage or McCloskey after a week or two in the Maze . . . .

Other field schools, such as the Teton School, could also prove useful. Four to six weeks per year as a guide or being

THE DARK SIDE OF WILDERNESS

By Robert Spertus

Recently, the *Wall Street Journal* had a rather strange article by a staff reporter who went on a camping trip in the Gros Ventre Wilderness Area in Wyoming's Bridger-Teton National Forest. He was reporting on the controversy surrounding Getty Oil's efforts to drill there and was also trying to give a personal account of his first-hand reactions to the place itself. The reporter describes himself as a novice, a flabby 50-year old who has done most of his sightseeing in the West from a car. Under the guidance of a local environmental activist he is led into the Gros Ventre and tries to see things both from the point of view of his guide and from the point of view of those who oppose "locking up wilderness for the benefit of a small elite." The article draws no final conclusions beyond describing this conflict, but I was moved to find that the reporter was honest enough and perceptive enough to describe some deep, personal feelings:

One day the novice wanders alone among the tarns. He is struck by the intimidation he has felt in wilderness. The dizzying gulfs of air that surround him on the mountain summits, the deep silences, the high, savage keening of a night wind across the granite scarps — all make him uneasy.

He decides that that is because he is of no importance whatsoever here. Down below, his entire world is tailored to fit his convenience; he sees accomodations to his humanity everywhere he looks, and he takes them all for granted, like the lord he is in that country. But the Gros Ventre doesn't accomodate him in a single way. It doesn't care whether he is hot or cold or even whether he lives or dies. It goes about its mighty works with an overwhelming indifference to the tiny, ridiculous figure that has come to see them. So a last purpose for wilderness: it teaches humility.

When I've gone out into the wilderness I've often felt the same thing. I think a lot of us have. No doubt about it, it can get awfully lonely and frightening in those big open spaces, especially when you've just started out and your brain is still humming with the noise of civilization. I think a lot of the boisterousness you see around a campsite can be understood as a crude attempt to drive away those oppressive feelings of quiet and emptiness. And many of those who are more quiet and respectful still get nervous if they're not engaged in some kind of purposeful activity: marching from A to B in time Z, fishing, hunting, climbing, making camp. The simple truth is that it's not easy to face the vastness of the wilderness directly — to just be there, tiny, helpless, insignificant. In any discussion of "deep ecology" I think this point should be kept in mind. I think it also sheds light on the psychology of the enemy.

Aside from enriching themselves by building dams, clearcutting, stringing high tension lines, and building roads, aside from delivering "jobs and progress" and building personal power bases, I think the powers that be are also strongly motivated by a desire to "tame" the wilderness because it scares them. You won't find this mentioned in their environmental impact statements, of course — they themselves aren't even always consciously aware of it — but I believe that the process of stamping the human scale over the wilderness relieves deep, shameful fears and satisfies a desire for revenge.

I think this motivation explains some of the sheer vindictiveness you find in people like James Watt and the hundreds of other politicians, newspaper editors, civic boosters, civil servants, and the "movers and shakers" from the western states who positively hate the wilderness and its defenders. Even though they try to keep things in terms of economics and national security they can't keep a shrill hysterical tone out of their public statements. Of course, there are benefits to scapegoating "environmental elitists" and trying to depict yourself as a populist and friend of the common man, but I think they themselves realize that they should restrain themselves a little and appear calmer and more detached. After all, it gets embarrassing when a general talks of "nuking the gooks" rather than "interdicting the enemy" and a lot of Watt's allies probably groaned over his rhetoric, but the point is *he couldn't help himself*. The hatred just bubbles out.

It bubbles out of thousands of others, too. The off-road types, the power boat crowd, the blast 'em down hunters — you hear the hatred in bars, in marinas, and scenic turn-outs. You might hear talk of jobs and recreation, but there's also that voice you don't hear with your ears, a voice that keeps saying "I hate them because they are brave and I am a coward. They go alone and unafraid to face that quietness and emptiness. They pay homage to it, glory in it. They mock my fears." Watt himself once defended the use of power boats on the Colorado River by saying that he had tried going down the river in an oar boat and after a few days was so bored and oppressed by the experience that he prayed for a helicopter to come and take him out. He said it to mock the "elitists" who cherish quiet and solitude, of course, but I think it's the most honest and revealing thing the man ever said.

In fact, Watt's cowardice — and the bullying facade with which he masks it — seems to play an important role in today's political arena. The politicians have a pressing need to feel brave these days. Evidently a lot of them find a way to satisfy the need by spinning expensive military fantasies. Some seem to need even more, though — look at a guy like Utah's wilderness- fighting Senator Jake Garn. He's about to go up in space securely attached to a multi-billion dollar umbilical cord. That might help for a while, but if you're scared to be alone in your back yard under those big Utah skies you need another bravery fix before too long. What's it going to be? (God help us!) There are a lot of Garns out there and they're doing fine. Yes, it's a good time to be a bully: there's so much fake bravery around today that people are losing sight of the real thing. You can get elected if you talk tough. Look at Reagan. Murray Kempton hit the nail on the head in a recent piece about the man's "artistry:"

His special genius is that he asks very little of the common people except piety. His themes — Grenada, the Olympics — are about combats that were themselves little more than spectacles . . . .

But we are now conditioned to an all-but-unanimous preference for triumphs devoid of real struggles, trophies for which we are never required to run, and testimonials to our benevolence that never ask us to be to much degree generous. Reaganism makes us proud of our patriotism and exempts us from wasting any faculty except the larynx in its exercise.

So what does one conclude from all this? Is there any hope for wilderness? (Assuming the bullies in the Pentagon don't blow up the world and make the question moot.) Of course, we have to cling to the hope that there is and keep on struggling any way we can. Personally, I think that it's useful to get people out into the wilderness (no campfires, please, and try to give the tundra a break), and I support the Sierra Club notion that direct, first hand encounters with forests, rivers, deserts, and mountains will somehow turn people on and motivate them to defend what they see. To this end I think it's good when those of us who have already been "out there" can be guides and teachers and pass on what we know.

However, my ruminations about fear and awe and bravery lead me to think that we have a further obligation besides showing people natural beauty. There is a darker side to wilderness — we have to be open to it and we should also try to open others. (It's beautiful, yes, but it's not just a picture on a calendar or a scenic turnout — it's pitiless and cold. It's not our turf. We need to go out there *because* it's a place we don't belong.) Maybe in this way we can add something to the public discourse and find some kind of psychic jujitsu to mobilize *for good* those deep human fears of the wilderness.

Right now the most frightened among us are in control and they have made a virtue of cowardice. But can this nation, which wants to call itself "the home of the brave," somehow open itself to true bravery? Can we still save what's left of our wilderness and preserve an arena where young men and women, old men and women (flabby 50-year olds, too) can stand alone — terrified and awe struck — to endure the experience of being insignificant specks in the vast universe? Can we preserve the opportunity to struggle in that arena and the chance to prove ourselves brave? If so we will find that men and women return to civilization ennobled, generous in spirit, proud to have faced the terrors of the wilderness and proud to have left it alone.

guided in the boonies (not at resorts), at full or half-pay would be a good period to start (Lovins used to claim he spent 6 months or more of each year in the woods).

Third, volunteers from local groups (not necessarily of the same national group, but willing to work), and field representatives should be rotated in and out of national or other central offices, and participate in regular staff meetings with professional managers. Field staff could receive skill training during these stints, and would help keep central office staff aware of resource values and local concerns. Better, field and central office staffs would get to know each other.

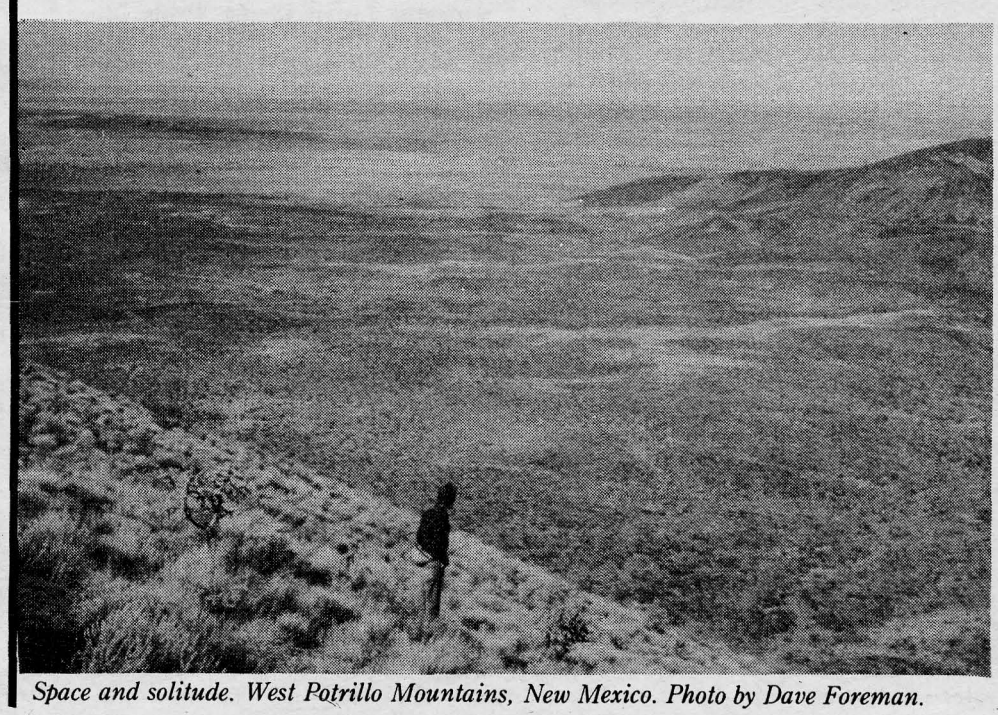
To be effective, all three prongs of this program must be sharpened simultaneously and continuously, under the direction of the head of the organization. A one-shot effort will fail. Some time and resources must be expended to do this well, but no where near as much as most major corporations and city governments expend on similar programs of employee development.

That is precisely what it is: employee development, helping people grow and increase their skills in order to prevent their environmental organizations from forgetting what they are about. Success is more likely if you try to make a zealot more professional, than if you try to make a professional more zealous. This is a revival program, to stimulate a resurgence of commitment to resource values in large, successful environmental groups that need professional staff.

Meanwhile, Earth First! should continue to holler and stomp all over the fragile decorum of soft-core environmental groups, admirably serving a hair shirt function and making them feel uncomfortable. It makes them think. A few may even face the music. Oh yes, and put another quarter in the jukebox, Dave . . . .

Michael Hamilton is a 38 year old male Ph.D. backpacker political scientist with no experience in Washington, DC, who has taught public administration and environmental policy at Colorado State University, University of New Mexico and University of Wyoming.

This essay is part of an ongoing discussion in Earth First! about making the most of "Professionalism" in environmental organizations. For background see the Aug. 1, 1984; Dec. 21, 1984; and Feb. 2, 1985 issues of EF!. Additional thoughts are welcomed.



Space and solitude. West Potrillo Mountains, New Mexico. Photo by Dave Foreman.

REVIEWS

MUSIC FOR THE LIVING WORLD

(Record Reviews for Deep Ecologists)

By Lone Wolf Circles

TRAPEZOID
"Another Country"
1982, Flying Fish 287

LORRAINE DUISIT
"Hawks and Herons"
1983, Flying Fish 308

CECELIA OSTROW
"Spruce Forest, Fir Forest"
(previously released as "Heart to the Wild" 1981) $6.50 ppd. direct from Cecelia Ostrow, 824 SW 10th, Corvallis, OR, 97333

The living planet is not only diverse, but polyrythmic. I've argued elsewhere that all the way down to the molecular level the elements of substance are held together not so much by the static laws of physics as by the principles of music. Modern wholistic science shows some recognition of this with expressions like the "dance of atoms." The highs and lows, the swirling flow is evidenced in the mutual patterns of wood grain, rock matrix, the currents of fire and water in perfect orchestration, moving to their individual melodies. Each expression of the natural world is unique in its song while remaining in tune with the greater flow of which it is a part. In this way, thinking humans divorced from their source, as well as the structures (cities, plastics) which they create, are simply bad songs, dissonant, cacophonous, *out of tune*. I can only hope the more aware members of our species can hear with hearts as well as with their ears, not just the obvious music of vanishing songbirds and the wind in the pines, but the irrefutable songs of the water, the soil, and the humming rocks. Secrets fill their verses, for those who truly listen.

Now to the gems of contemporary human musical production. Hidden amongst the wasteland of "Quiet Riot" and the staccato bursts of Chick Corea lie the evolved blends of Jazz and Bluegrass, tribal and electric, live animal recordings and ancient or experimental instruments. Of special interest to Earth First!ers are the artists who use musical theory and current lyrics to teach as well as entertain, carrying the mantle of the Bards, the great societies, and the great poets. Their creations can inspire, alternately soothing us and exciting us to action. With this introduction, I offer the following reviews of "Music for the Living World."

The voices of gifted women, like my canyon winds and the plaintive cry of the eagle, lift me to the sky, send chills to every part of my body. These are the sounds to which I draw my best artwork, the last sounds I hope to hear when I take the journey from man to soil.

Some of the finest earth-lyrics and one of the finest recorded voices come together in the works of Lorraine Duisit. It is her versatile and lilting voice, harmonizing with that Freyda Epstein, that brought the "English-country" group Trapezoid to new heights. And it is Lorraine's lyrics on their album "Another Country" that take the group from unique arrangements of traditional ballads to the genre of contemporary earth-poetry. In her songs "Dragontree," "Pt. Reyes," and the memorable "Indian Paintbrush," she proves her sensitivity to nature and its significance.

Released a year later, her solo album "Hawks and Herons" is an amazing effort. Absent is Trapezoid's fine but Euro-sounding hammered dulcimer. Added on various cuts, however, are the viola, wuhan, oboe, harp, flute, dumbek, and "brush on grass mat." Her mandola picking lends continuity while she takes us through those "moving greens of the river" to a special place.

Who can't relate to the words in her song "Forgive the Cactus":

Forgive the cactus its thorn
For its beauty is beyond compare,
Right there,
Where you dare not go,

All you fear
Inside, aching
Has denied
That beautiful song
That hides
Right there,
Where you dare not go.

Or the refrain of the title song, "Hawks and Herons":

There used to be oceans here,
Oceans and strange birds,
Did that song expire,
Or is it here.
Courting a memory,
Caution to the wind,
Calling for the tenderness
In the wilderness of your heart.

Like a regular pilgrimage to my favorite wild places, I put her album on again and again, trying to hold the notes and meanings in my heart, a sustain, yet:

I will write it in the sand,
Where the waves will wash it over . . .

I feel it in the sunrise
I see it in the evening glow
I will try to make it mine
But it escapes me every time.

Recognition of mortality, of the limits of our understanding, amongst the perfect music of the natural world. The same can be said of an even less recognized artist.

The voice of Cecelia Ostrow has the arousing and caressing qualities so often ascribed to the likes of Joan Baez, although her lyrics are not so Woody Guthrie-like but an alert to the more vital concerns of our despoiled planet, tributes to the remaining wilderness for which we must fight so hard to defend. Her recent incarnation as part of the Earth First! struggle against the deforestation of the Middle Santiam shows the degree of her devotion to Earth. Listening to her tape (first entitled "Heart to the Wild"), I'm flooded with emotions, with visions of tall trees and nurturing brooks, memories of riding naked bareback through another time, of lovemaking in sweet clover. Her voice is like "the air, the air, the crystal air," filling me with life and with strength. Listen to the words from "Cummins Creek":

You can remember when,
When the world, once the world was alive
A wilder place,
Far from the ways of men —
I can feel it again.

And since I recognize the truth when she says:

Waves on the face of the ocean,
Waves in the ocean of grass —
Life made the soil that we stand on,
And we shall be earth when we pass.

. . . then let my existence be filled with such vision, such awe, such beautiful voices as these.

I want to go where the wild things grow,
Out in the wind and the sun.
I want to know what the animals know,
That the life and planet are one.

Buy their music, hug a tree, and be all the richer for it. Next we will review those examples of "New Age Music" that mix recordings of wildlife with the songs of man, especially taking note of two artists in particular who actually play and communicate with the animals rather than merely dubbing over them.

Wishing you the experience of the wild, and the music of creation unbound.

— Lone Wolf Circles

Lone Wolf Circles is a poet and artist living in a remote section of the Gila National Forest in southwestern New Mexico. His book of art and poetry ***Full Circle*** *is available through Earth First!. See the ad in our merchandise section. This is the beginning of a regular column from Lone Wolf Circles on music.*

THE GIANT CREATURE

By William Koethke

***Earth Ascending: An Illustrated Treatise on the Law Governing Whole Systems.* by Jose Arguelles. Shambhala, pub. Boulder and London. 1984. 156 pp. $12.95.**

Pleistocene culture is a synthesis of the experience of two million years of human life on Earth. This hard won adaptive wisdom (which existed worldwide prior to "civilization" and continues to exist with the few native tribes not yet destroyed) we might call our Pleistocene inheritance.

Although the Pleistocene tribal cultures showed great diversities, there were fundamental commonalities. These fundamentals follow the principles embedded in the patterns of nature. Just as solar energy is synthesized and flows throughout the web of nature, sharing of energies was — and is — fundamental to tribal life.

The Pleistocene culture is the inheritance of every one of us. It is the heritage of our human family. When looked at in terms of all of the thousands of native tribes across the planet, we see as predominant: balance between the sexes, and between the people, balance with Earth and balance in population.

The vast array of different tribal cultures in our human family share one common context or world view. That is the understanding that Earth is alive — a Giant Creature.

It's not difficult to see that if we understand this paradigm — that we are a living part of The Giant Creature — we would develop a culture that emphasizes respect for Life, and Earth, in our practices and thinking. Such is the two million year old wisdom of our human family.

And then, as we are all painfully aware, The Big Sleep set in, just recently (maybe 10,000 years ago). In The Big Sleep, some Patriarch dreamed a nightmare that he was a disembodied mind. Having no organic identity, he began struggling to possess dead material objects to identify himself by-and-with, while experiencing great fear of freely living things ("the howling wilderness" as the witch burner Cotton Mather would have it). His great insecurity caused him to inflate his identity by accumulating herds, harems, slaves and land which were (and are) controlled by violence. The rest we know as the the history of "civilization," staged and enacted by those Patriarchs we recognize today as the Earth Killers.

Although the roots of the Pleistocene Wisdom and the Ancient Paradigm have now been largely lost (except among some remaining healthy forager tribes), some see the dolmens, mehirs and standing stones left over much of the British Isles and in Europe by ancient people as remnants of a form of "Earth acupuncture" reflecting this paradigm.

Contemporary science is yet unable to explain what these ancients were up to, the same way that the AMA can't explain how acupuncture works or what energies it deals with. It is simply that the ancients functioned on a different order of knowledge. The matrix of that knowledge was Geomancy.

The study of cosmic energy harmonics, called Geomancy, is a synthesis of science, art and organic magic. Arguelles says that, "As a science, geomancy describes the structure and functions of the planet body *earth* in relation to the individual body *man*, and to the celestial regions, *heaven* above."

Arguelles takes the macro view and has produced an astonishing work. *Earth Ascending* is no less than the organismic history and future of The Giant Creature since it birthed the human life form.

There are fifty plates in the book which defy description. They are art certainly. They contain and overlay the DNA codes, the Mayan calendar Tzolkin, the I Ching, Ben Franklin's magic squares, the Gate of the Sun at Tihuanaco, geography, tectonic plates, seasonal changes, the pulsation between the negative and positive layers of the Van Allen radiation belts and the sunspot cycles.

Earth Ascending is sure to make the intellect fade out but it can readily be perceived and appreciated by the whole being, preferably in some non-civilized state of consciousness.

Let us pick a thread out of this artistic science presentation to show how Arguelles makes connections. The DNA code has 64 codons which are the exact duplicate of the 64 kua or hexa grams of the I Ching. Arguelles puts this together in numerically sympathetic resonance with the 260 day Tzolkin calendar and Ben Franklin's squares (sums of all columns being 260) and then points out that 16 cycles of Tzolkin equals 11.3 years. "Or the cycle of binary sunspots from inception to point of reverse or crossover polarity."

The beat of the heart of the sun causes its circumference to rythmically expand and contract. In resonance with this, the sunspot cycle is a concentration of energy that travels from the pole toward the equator, which the concentration reaches in 11.3 years, whereupon the polarity switches and it continues on to the other pole in a total of 22.6 years. This basic pulsation of the system Arguelles then relates to the DNA of Earth and its history.

Earth Ascending is a Grand Production, an event of the "collective unconsciousness." It is dense and beautiful and imbued in the symbolism of the ancients. Where does a work like this come from? Arguelles has an answer:

"The Sacred Calendar of ancient Mesoamerican civilization, like *I Ching* of ancient China, points to more-than-remarkable instances of systems too perfect or too ingenious to be merely the product of minds struggling to invent a conceptual structure that could represent or contain the order of nature. Instead, as indicated by the congruence of these systems in both the genetic code and curious but highly in-

THE BIOLOGY OF OLD GROWTH DESTRUCTION

By Reed Noss

***The Fragmented Forest: Island Biogeographic Theory and the Preservation of Biotic Diversity,* by Larry D. Harris, University of Chicago Press, 211 pp. Reviewed by Reed Noss.**

The old growth Douglas fir ecosystem of the Western Cascades, as every Earth First!er knows, is the battleground for one of the most desperate conservation wars of modern decades. Those of us who have not physically been out there in front of the bulldozers and chainsaws, have been there in spirit; if only it were enough . . . .

The magnificent Douglas fir system, with 25 native conifers, is the only sizable expanse of virgin forest remaining in the conterminous United States. But at present, the annual rate of timber harvest far outstrips the rate of annual growth. The old growth community itself has a very low or sometimes negative growth rate. Most intelligent people recognize that cutting must therefore be drastically curtailed to achieve a balance with forest regeneration. But no, say the "supply-siders," the present imbalance demands that we *cut even more old growth* ! We must get rid of that decadent, overmature wasteland, they say, and replace it with young, vigorous regeneration stands.

What is missing in the supply-side argument, of course, is an understanding and respect for 1) the spiritual integrity of the old growth forest and the right of every native part of that system to remain unmolested, and 2) the ecological integrity of the old growth forest as a functioning life-support system, with important benefits (climatic regulation, watershed protection, genetic diversity, etc., etc.) for humans and nonhumans alike. To probably everyone reading this journal, these two categories of value are complementary, and indeed inseparable, elements of any natural system. But to the supply-siders, the Forest Service, and I'm afraid the ecologically insensitive majority of humans on this globe, the spiritual values of nature are utterly meaningless. To them, people who get religious about the forest are heathens and/or lunatics. On the other hand, the ecological values are something that they will *have* to reckon with. And here we even have some laws, of all things, on our side.

Dr. Larry Harris has written a book for those who must reckon with the impending ecological collapse of the old-growth ecosystems of the Western Cascades of Oregon. It is a book for both foresters and conservationists (and those rare individuals who are both), written from the perspective of a wildlife ecologist. Harris believes that a future forest by design will be far superior to any we might inherit by default. Given who's in control of "default" (i.e. the Freddies and the forest products industry), he is undoubtedly right. Harris applies the theory of island biogeography to the remaining archipelago of old growth "islands," then expands well beyond this theory in fitting the archipelago to the landscape. His chief concern is to design a system of old growth islands, assuming that the Freddies will permit only some finite acreage to be committed to old growth, that will perpetuate native wildlife assemblages and ecosystem processes in the long term.

Harris begins with the recognition that the remaining old growth habitat islands are far too small and too isolated to retain native ecosystem integrity. Wide-ranging carnivores like cougars and bears, which have home-range sizes of thousands of acres, cannot maintain viable populations in the present, fragmented system. This recognition is in line with increasing evidence from around the world that not even the largest existing parks, when surrounded by inhospitable lands and unconnected to other natural areas, are able to hold wide-ranging species for very long. They either dwindle away within the park because of inbreeding or other problems of small population size, or wander outside to be destroyed by humans. Therefore, a critical consideration is that the landscape *context* surrounding any "protected" area is at least as important as the habitat *content* within that area. Animals (and plant propagules) must be able to move *among* protected areas (parks, preserves, designated wilderness areas, etc.) that are interconnected into a functional network by appropriate buffer lands and dispersal corridors.

One way to increase the effective size of a habitat island for wildlife is to surround it by undevastated habitat. An old growth stand surrounded by clear-cut and regeneration stands might need to be ten times the size of an old growth habitat island surrounded by a buffer zone of mature timber. Thus, an archipelago of old growth habitat islands in a sea of "managed" forest might preserve a viable ecosystem if and only if the old growth patches are surrounded and linked by long rotation management areas. Harris argues persuasively that containing each old growth ecosystem within a long-rotation island, and increasing the number of islands and their connectivity, is both ecologically and economically prudent. A well-integrated old growth archipelago in a managed forest matrix is a workable strategy, even considering the mind-set of most modern foresters.

The present system of parks and wilderness areas in the Cascades plays a pivotal role in Harris' proposal: they are the "source pool" of species to colonize and re-colonize the old growth archipelago. It is important, therefore, to integrate the islands of old growth with existing protected areas by means of habitat corridors. Riparian strips, which in the Western Cascades are highly productive ecosystems dominated by deciduous hardwood species, would fulfill this dispersal-enhancing function well. Protection of riparian communities is an urgent matter in the Cascades, as elsewhere. Not only are these strips important as travel corridors for plant and animal movement and gene flow among old growth islands, but riparian ecosystems are the richest and most productive in the region. They excel all others as wildlife habitat. Unfortunately, most have been destroyed and the rest are going fast. As Harris notes, parks and wilderness areas are most commonly designated in high elevation or other unproductive environments, for obvious reasons (both scenery and economics are involved). Environmentalists must demand the restoration of riparian communities, and communicate Harris' advice to utilize the natural dendritic pattern of the landscape as the skeleton for a system of old growth and long-rotation habitat islands. Harris' further suggestion to close roads in riparian areas, where the dendritic pattern has unfortunately also provided a major pathway for dispersal of *Homo sapiens*, will endear him to Earth First!ers. Heavy human use and wildlife protection do not mix.

The Fragmented Forest provides ample evidence that even the largest existing tracts of old growth forest will not be able to maintain faunal communities in perpetuity. *They are not whole ecosystems.* This realization should provide environmentalists with a new incentive: not only must we fight like hell to maintain the last few remnants of old growth, but we must fight for the integration of existing old growth tracts into a functional network. Each individual site is surely sacred, but isolated from its kind, each will surely die — the ecosystem is unraveled and incomplete. We must tie it back together.

Harris' landscape approach to conservation/development planning is sufficiently general to be of use anywhere. His concept of the "MUM" (*multiple use module*), an inviolable core conservation area surrounded by one or more buffer zones allowing a gradation of multiple use, is already catching on with groups ranging from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature to the Florida Panther Recovery Team. Even a number of people in the Forest Service are interested in this approach, but it remains to be seen if under the Reagan administration any real progress can be made in implementing the key recommendations.

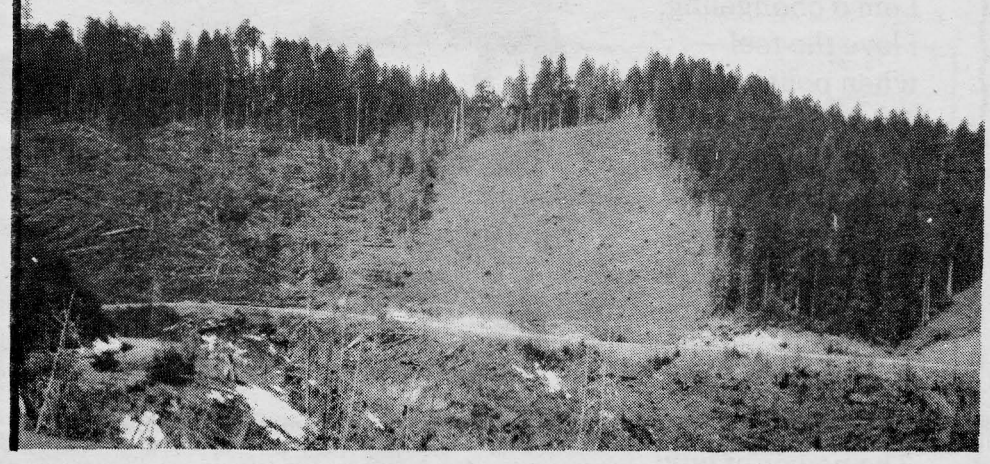
This book should be read by all Earth First!ers involved in forest planning or similar conservation strategy. But I think most of us will agree that Earth First! should demand far more from the Freddies than does Harris. Although Harris places emphasis on preservation of all existing old growth and integration of these tracts into a larger whole — which we should all applaud — he also takes the practical view that most of this region will remain as "managed" forest, with only a relatively small amount preserved as old growth. We in Earth First! must insist that *huge* areas be committed to old growth restoration, with *no* human intrusions. We also must continue to supplement the ecological/utilitarian argument with the most fundamental argument of all: we have no right to destroy the freedom of the wilderness, which has a value independent of any purely human concerns. If nothing else, if we follow our heart-felt reverence for wildness, and don't budge an inch, then ecological strategies like Harris' will appear all the more reasonable to the decision makers.

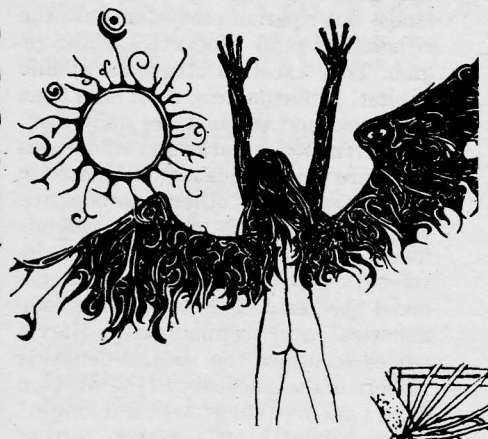
Reed Noss is an ecologist with the Nature Conservancy in Florida and is a frequent contributor to ***Earth First!****. He previously worked for the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.*

tegrative example of the Franklin square, these systems are not man-made at all. Rather, they are representations of the order of nature made manifest to the minds of men often in a past so ancient or dim that at best, as in the case of the *I Ching* , they can only be attributed to legendary figures like the first Emperor of China."

"What the existence of *I Ching* and Tzolkin implies is the necessity of considering a basic way of knowing or learning about things: *knowledge through attunement.* This may be described as learning through resonant receptivity, intuitive learning or at its most exalted, learning by revelation . . . . Knowledge through attunement is biologically primary or *ahistorical.*

Earth is our body and we eco-freaks are about our natural business of its healing. We have two million years of wisdom behind us and what do the Earth Killers have to offer? The publication of this book (and there will be more to follow) sounds a new note, the note of the start of a new cycle and the return of the Ancient Paradigm. The Ancient Pardigm is sure to divide off the spiral people from those of the straight line persuasion.





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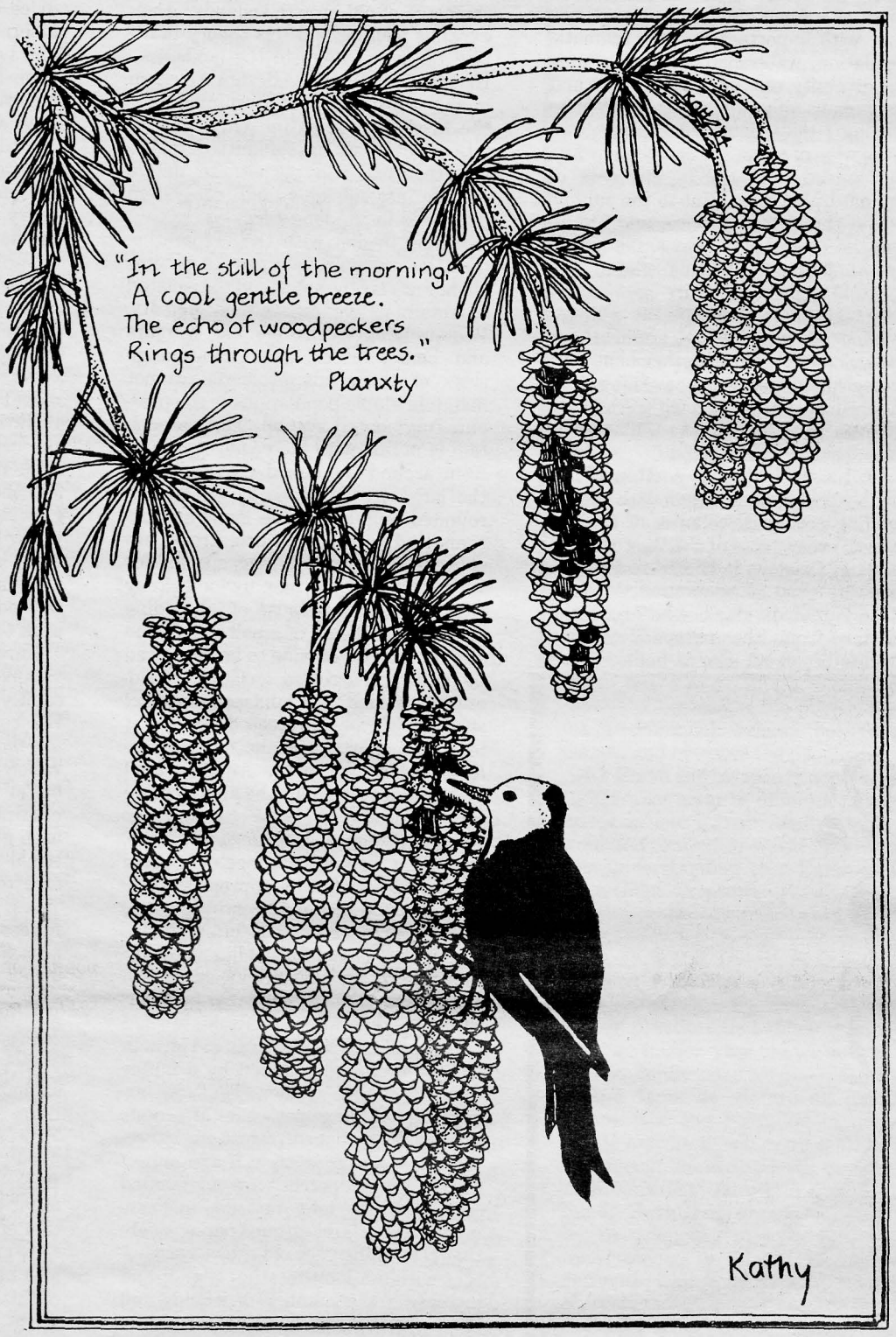


Mountain Climbers Know

how
it is easier
to go up

after a while
it is impossible
to go down

and unknown
to go up

to go up
again

blind-
grasping
around
corner rocks
for a hand-hold
that
if it is not
there
the only
choice
will
be down

and down
is
impossible

Jim Bogan
Rolla

SUGARING TIME

All at once
Off in the distance
Where an old hut
Sinks into the ground
Two small windows lit
And steam bellows
Up into the farmland sky—
You thought it was a fire
Until you tasted the air

Bob Arnold
(from his book *Self-Employed*, Pentagram Press, Markesan, Wisconsin, 1983.)

For Crimes Against the Land

We are sentenced to asphalt
and must serve
our time without parole
on a diet of
infected bread and water.

Jim Bush
Waxahachie

RUSH HOUR

rambling
country road
geese, sheep
cows, horses
and dogs
heading home

Janet Cannon
New York City

THE POWER OF WILD

Don't think of me
When you think of security
And permanence.
That's a different animal.
Think of me
When you think of magic –
Of the swelling tides
That power your soul,
And mine.
I am a changeling.
I love the feel
when polished horn
Spirals from my skull.
I love the feel of fur
As it grows from my body.
Full moon surge,
Yes . . .
But even in faintest starlite,
Bending to smell sex
In a damp track,
I am filled with power.
The power of wild.

Lone Wolf Circles
Reserve

"Man Slain in El Salvador Tortured, New Autopsy Says"
–National Catholic Reporter, Los Angeles

THE SILENCE

You may hear it in a painting by Theophilos,
the silence on the back way to Mithymna.
You follow goat paths down thorny hillsides
into groves of fat olives that purple the fingers
and yellow quince with their hoard of sun.
At your feet the mahogany sheen of fallen acorns,
each shell a womb and a casket.
The silence come suddenly. Suddenly
the clunky bells of sheep wandering from pasture
to pasture are still. There might be an airplane
in the blue sky, a sausage-shaped airplane
with its propellor in the wrong place, a child's scrawl.
In the silence where death is only natural
it makes no sound, the silence like a hotel
where you may leave your things forever.

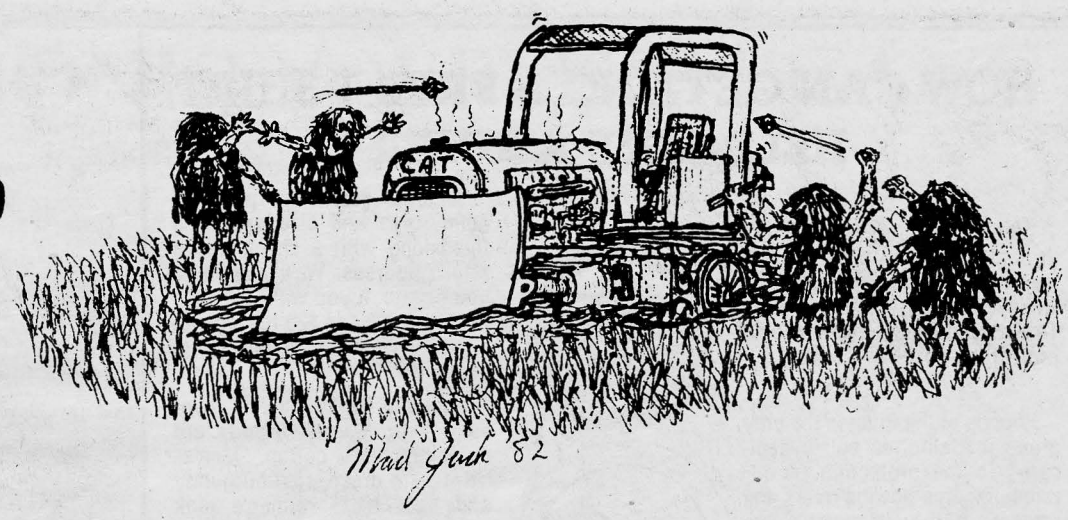
JOE STOKEL
Karfas

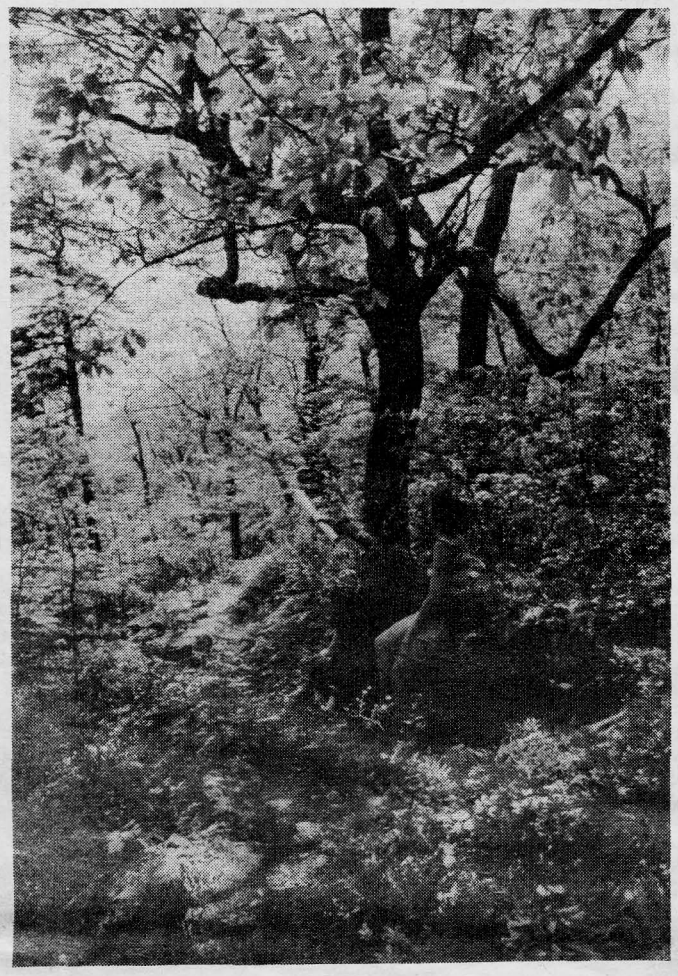
Michael Kline is not now
and never was a name in the local paper.
His sister Julie-Anne wants to resurrect
bad news and bring it home
to commuters balancing hot coffee
on their knees wondering why they dared
to fill their cups so high and
would the stain, the stain
neither is it a bruise, green moving
from yellow to black
then blacker--the stain
is not blood, that is
not possible, only a mark left
in a pair of suitpants
that maybe the boss will not notice.
Such are the risks. Michael Kline
was a tourist en route
to Costa Rica and Oct. 13
becomes a date he could not
predict would be the anniversary
that not he
but his sister Julie-Anne will keep open
for all who are moved
to recognize this death.

JOE NAPORA
Oxford

DEAR NED LUDD

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in *Earth First!* for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the Earth First! movement nor the staff of *Earth First!* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.





Virginia's Big Schloss Roadless Area recently spiked to prevent Freddie timber sales. Photo by Dave Foreman.

SPIKE THOSE TREES!

Leroy Watson of South Carolina first presented the notion of tree spiking to the readers of *Earth First!* in 1982. Since then the concept has been discussed, experimented with, refined, condemned, praised . . . and practiced.

Last fall a good deal of media attention was fastened on the spiking of trees in a timber sale in the proposed Hardesty Mountain Wilderness (see *EF! Nov. 1 1984*) by a group called the Hardesty Mountain Avengers. The Willamette National Forest probably spent more taxpayers' money trying to remove the nails than the timber was worth (but what's a little deficit to Reagan's Forest Service?).

This winter, Canadian wilderness activists have boldly driven 11,000 (that's *eleven thousand*) corkscrew spiraled spikes into old growth trees on Meares Island to deter the logging of that hotly contested forest off the west coast of Vancouver Island. (See the Feb. 2, 1985 *EF!* for details on that issue.)

In January, the Oregon Freddies were roused out of their peaceful winter slumber by a lovely little letter in the style of 1930's kidnappers (the words cut out of newspapers and pasted on a page) reading:

Dear Freddies

As the destruction of old growth timber on the public land continues so will the spiking of forests slated for clearcutting.

You'll find that sale unit 8 of the Pyramid Creek timber sale has been spiked with 50 lbs. of 20 penny spikes over the level which would endanger loggers.

This is just an example. The spiking of other sale units may not be as easy to detect.

Have fun looking.

The Bonnie Abbzug

Feminist Garden Club

In a marvelous display of quickness of thought, the Willamette National Forest timber toadies and their bosses in the timber industry called the spiking letter a hoax — since the area was snow covered, there was obviously no way the trees could have been spiked. A BAFGC member who contacted *Earth First!* wondered if the poor dumb Freddies had ever heard of cross-country skis or considered the possibility that the spiking could have been done before snowfall. She said that she was more than happy to allow Willamette Industries' sawmill to determine if the spiking was a hoax or not.

Because this spiking was done in the Middle Santiam proposed wilderness where non-violent direct action had been used against logging all last summer (see *EF! May, June, August, November and December 1984* issues), there was condemnation of the act by some spokespersons for the Cathedral Forest Action Group and Oregon Earth First!. Other Earth First!ers, however, were heard to mumble, "It's about time." Ahh, glorious diversity!

And now we have learned that spiking has moved East. The George Washington National Forest in Virginia recently received a letter signed by "Rednecks for Wilderness" which read:

Speaking on behalf of the trees, rocks, and wildlife of George Washington National Forest, this is to inform you that approximately 40 pounds of spikes have been inserted in the trees at various locations in the Big Schloss Roadless Area. Good luck finding them. Good riddance to any saws that ever do find them.

Just a little insurance in case you had any plans to manage this roadless area in any way other than a wilderness.

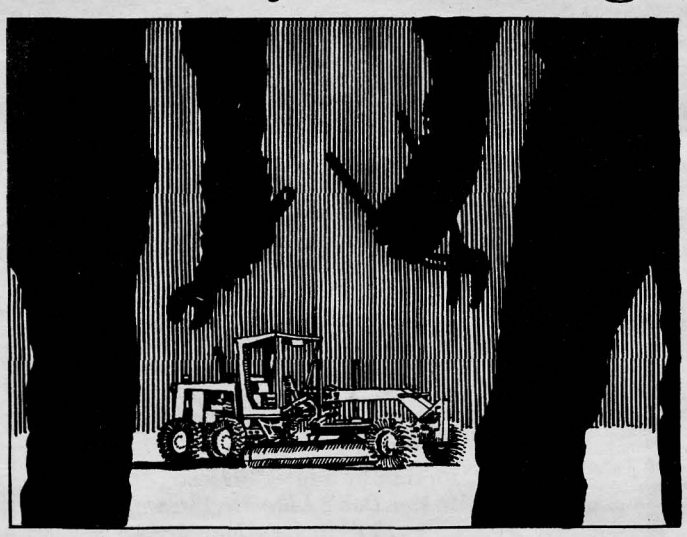
(Editor's note: this Virginia spiking is especially pleasing to me since the Big Schloss Roadless Area was one of my favorite hiking areas during my suit-and-tie sojourn in Washington, DC, for The Wilderness Society.)

And as reports of tree spiking were drifting in from other states in April, Dave Foreman was contacted at the *EF!* office by an editor for a timber industry publication in Oregon doing a story on tree spiking and wanting a defense of it.

For those interested in the practical applications of this "hands-on" method of National Forest Planning, full details are presented in the book **ECODEFENSE: A Field Guide To Monkeywrenching** now available from Earth First! (yes, Bonnie, they have been mailed and a ton of them are sitting in Nagasaki's old bedroom here at the bunkhouse).

Already, refinements are being considered for spiking. How do you get spikes high in trees? Hmmm. How about a crossbow . . . ?

ECODEFENSE:
A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching



Edited by Dave Foreman
Forward! by Ed Abbey

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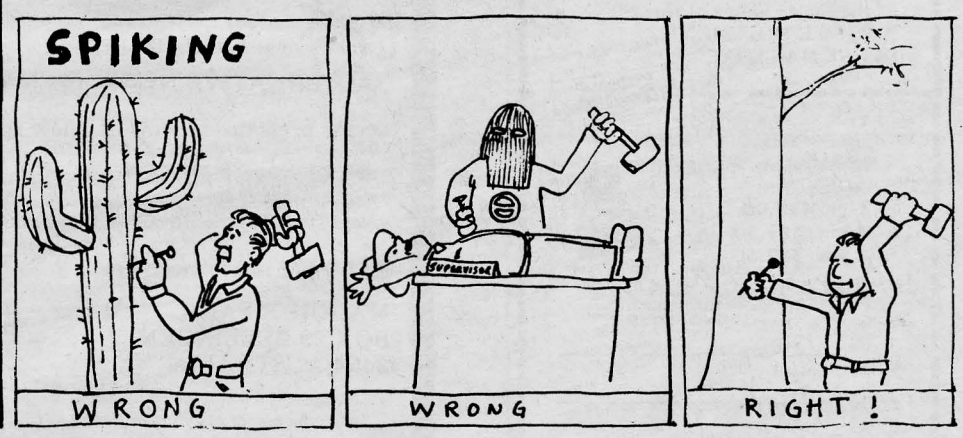

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BACK ISSUES

Yes, back issues of *Earth First!* are available for $1 apiece (to cover our postage and handling expenses). Some of the early issues are already out of print and numbers are running low on others, so order those you wish now.

YULE Dec. 21, 1981 (Vol. II, No. II) First Earth First! Road Show; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas; EF! Preserve System; Many early photos of Earth First!.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1982 (Vol. II, No. III) Earth First! by Dave Foreman (reprinted from *The Progressive*); letters from *Progressive* readers; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas.

EOSTAR March 20, 1982 (Vol. II, No. IV) Mardie Murie Interview; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; EF! meeting in Eugene.

BELTANE May 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. V) Little Granite Creek Drilling Controversy; GO Road; John Crowell; Western Civilization by Chim Blea; Monkeywrenching Seismo Crews; Jail: A Primer.

LITHA June 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VI) Little Granite Creek; Moab Roads a BLM WSA; Chim Blea on Babies; Dinkey Creek & McKinley Sequoias; What To Do as an EF!er; Caribou in Maine.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VII) Rendezvous at Little Granite Creek; Dustrud Resigns as *EF!* Editor; Gary Snyder on Violence; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Little Granite Survey Stakes Pulled.

MABON Sept. 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VIII) ***Out Of Print***

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1982 (Vol. III, No. I) BLM Rotten in Utah by Clive Kincaid; Ed Abbey on Books & Gurus; Bob Marshall's 1927 Inventory of Big Wilderness; Dear Ned Ludd/Closing Roads; Foreman Runs for Sierra Club Board; Mama Rue on Samhain; Bill Devall on Nuclear War; Foreman on Endangered Species & Wilderness; How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal.

YULE/BRIGID Dec. 21, 1982 (Vol. III, No. II) Salt Creek Blockade; Nightcap Blockade in Australia; Bisti Mass Trespass; Howie Wolke on *Real* Wilderness; Ned Ludd/Closing Roads; Foreman on Primeval Wilderness Management; Bill Devall on Earth Bonding; Foreman on Books; Ed Abbey on Pigs; Mama Rue on Yule; Wilderness & the Bible; Juniper Chaining in Utah; Bisti.

EOSTAR March 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. III) Franklin River Blockade in Australia; Salt Creek Blockade; GO Road and Bald Mt Road; Chim Blea on Domestication; Howie Wolke on RARE III; Bisti Circus; Deciduous Forest Ecosystem Preserve; Nightcap Blockade Photos (Australia); EF! White Cloud Wilderness Proposal(Idaho); Ned Ludd/Cutting Torch; Howie Wolke on the Wilderness Act; Road Show Diary; EF! in Sonora; Spurs Jackson on Books; Ed Abbey on The Big Woods; Navajo Sam; Nagasaki Johnson on Tactics; Mama Rue on Eostar; Creative Littering.

BELTANE May 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No. IV) Bald Mt Blockade; GO Road; Howie Wolke on Moderation; EF! Wyoming Wilderness Proposal; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Maze Tar Sands; EF! Smashes Earth Last!; Ned Ludd/Helicopters; California Desert Sellout by BLM; Otter G'Zell on Whales; Mama Rue on Beltane; *Reenchantment of the World* Review; John Seed on Australia Rainforest Direct Action; Bigfoot Interview.

LITHA June 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. V) Wilderness War in Oregon; Bald Mt Blockaders' Personal Accounts; Mama Rue on Summer Solstice; EF! Wilderness Preserve System and Map; Head of Joaquin on Utah; EF! Glen Canyon Demonstration; Franklin River Victory in Australia; Ned Ludd/Radios; GO Road Stopped; Reform of the Forest Service; Ed Abbey on Conscience of the Conqueror.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No. VI) Bald Mt Road Stopped!; Round River Rendezvous; Marcy Willow: You; Chim Blea on Population Control; Photos of EF! Glen Canyon Demo; The Endangered Rainforest by John Seed; Watt Enters Coyote (A Greek Tragedy) by Marc Brown; John Seed on Anthropocentrism; EF! and Dignity; Mama Rue on Lughnasadh.

MABON Sept. 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. VII) ***OUT OF PRINT***

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1983 (Vol. IV, No. I) Sinkyone Redwood Blockade; EF! National Forest Campaign; Rainforest Burgers by Roselle; Bald Mt in Retrospect; EF!: The First 3 Years (with many photos); Howie Wolke on the Forest Service; *Conservation Biology* review; The Battle of Salt Creek (an epic poem) by Marcy Willow; Watt's Last EIS.

YULE Dec. 22, 1983 (Vol. IV, No. II) Forest Service Attacks Wilds, National RARE II Suit, DARN Report, Wolke on the Forest Service; EF! Utah Wilderness Proposal; EF! Ishi Wilderness Proposal (California); How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal; Ed Abbey in Utah; EF! Black Rock Desert Wilderness Proposal(Nevada); Sinkyone Struggle; Greenpeace in Siberia; *An Ecological & Evolutionary Ethic* Review; Coors "Beer;" Chim Blea on the Humanpox; Ned Ludd/Vehicle Modifications.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. III) Oregon RARE II Suit; EF! Idaho Wilderness Proposal; Tuolumne; Forest Service Arrogance; Ned Ludd/Smoke Bombs; Head of Joaquin on Trapping; Coors in Shenandoah.

EOSTAR March 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. IV) Burger King Protest; Shipwrecked Environmentalism; Solomon Island Rainforest Action; Bald Mt Road Crumbles; Southern Utah Wilderness; Dave Brower/Muir's Disciple by Bill Devall; Ned Ludd/Tree Spiking & No Evidence; Mama Rue on Enlightenment; 1984 Road Show; Photos of Daintree Buried Protestors.

BELTANE May 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. V) Cabinet Mts Grizzlies & Mining; Forest Service Appeals Form; Wolke on the Role of EF!; EF! Owyhee Wilderness Proposal(Idaho, Oregon & Nevada); Angel Dusting Grizzlies; Middle Santiam; Colorado Recreation Dollars; EF! Arizona Wilderness Proposal; Arctic Wildlife Refuge Violated; Bolt Weevils; Devall on the Australian Environmental Movement; Ned Ludd/Survey Stakes & Disabling Vehicles; Deep Ecology & Reproduction; Save the Tuolumne Rally.

LITHA June 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VI) Middle Santiam Blockade; Chim Blea on the Big Outside; Cabinet Mts & Grizzly; Coors in Shenandoah; Saguaro National Monument Mine; Murder on Key Largo; Burger King Demonstrations; Daintree Rainforest; Ned Ludd/Rising & Falling Birds; EF! Protests Canyonlands Nuke Dump; *Sterile Forest* Review; Basic Principles of Deep Ecology; Sinkyone Continues.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VII) Middle Santiam Blockade; EF! Occupies Montana Senator's Office; North American Bioregional Congress; Round River Rendezvous; Montana on Civil Disobedience; Petroleum Conflicts with Wilderness Analyzed; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 1 by Bobcat; Sacred Cows; Foreman on Professionalism; Hunting Wild Life; Devall and Sessions on the Books of Deep Ecology.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1984 (Vol. V, No. I) EF! Occupies Regional Forester's Office (Oregon); Hardesty Avengers Spike Trees; Old Growth Rally; "What Do You Expect To Accomplish?"; Cop Raid on Bald Mt; Your Taxes Destroy Rainforest; Down (With) The Amazon; Green Politics; Elfbusters; Roxby Downs in Australia; Wilderness — the Global Connection; Ned Ludd/Water & Machines; Forest Service Appeal Form; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 2 by Bobcat; Direct Action by Devall & Sessions; Gary Snyder: Song of the Taste; Beyond Sacred Cows; Stiles in Defense of Dogs.

YULE Dec. 21, 1984 (Vol. V, No. II) Texas Wilderness Logged; 30,000 Miles of Road in RARE II Areas; Bridger-Teton Forest Supervisor; Alaska: Kadashan, Denali, & Johnny Sagebrush; Middle Santiam Trials; Japan Grizzly; German Nuke Dump; Chipko; Solomon Islands Rainforest; Daintree Rainforest Buried Protest; Environmental Professionalism Discussion; 1984: Wilderness Boom or Bust?; A National Range Service; Non-Game; Devall on Whither Environmentalism?; Cecelia Ostrow on Deep Ecology; Hardesty Mt Tree Spiking; Ed Abbey on *Ecodefense*.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1985 (Vol. V, No. III) Meares Island; Military Land Grab in West (Supersonic Overflights); Mission Symposium; FS Employment Tyranny; National Park Mining; Florida Panther; Shooting Wolves from Air; Cathedral Forest Petition; North Kalmiopsis; Criticizing the Environmental Movement; End of the Yellowstone Grizzly?; In Defense of Western Civilization; Stop Planting Trout; Ned Ludd/Bigfoot.

EOSTAR March 20, 1985 (Vol. V, No. IV) Rocky Mountain Gas Drilling; EF! Gives DOE Nuke Waste; Montana Wilderness Demos; Yellowstone Grizzly Management; Texas Demo; Rainforest Report; Swedish River; Wayne NF; Southern Utah; King Range; Arctic NWR Desecrated; Joseph Canyon; John Day Mining; Great Exchange; Acid Rain; In Defense of Humor; Wolke on Hunting; Nagasaki on Symbols & Lifestyles; Biocentrism of Western Civilization; Ned Ludd/Advanced Billboarding.

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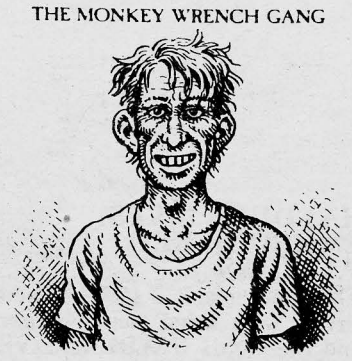

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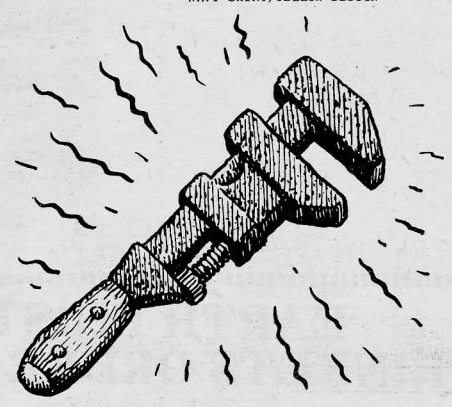

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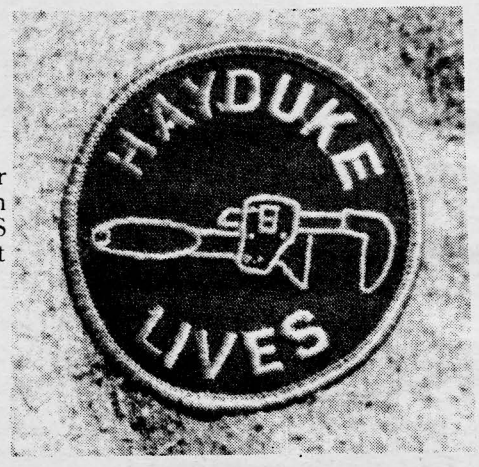

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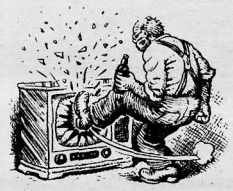

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG

Signed by the Author

Ed Abbey's Masterpiece
Illustrated by R. Crumb

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DEEP ECOLOGY
Living As If Nature Mattered

The philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth

by Bill Devall and George Sessions

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GREG KEELER

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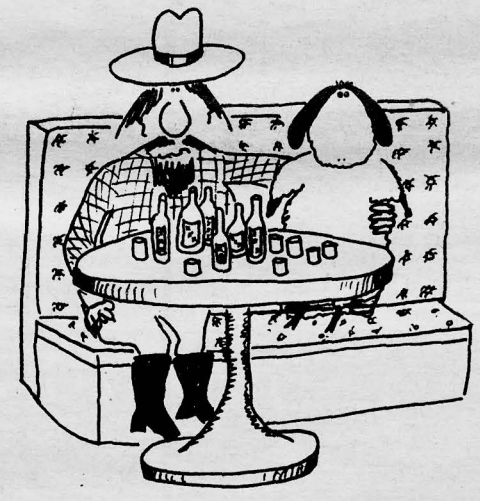

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	Defend the Wilderness		
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	Frog Size ____	$11	
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	Boycott Coors "Beer"	$1	
	Hayduke Lives	$1	
	Rednecks For Wilderness	$1	
	Dream Back The Bison, Sing Back The Swan	$1	
	Vote Green!	$1	
	Subvert The Dominant Paradigm	$1	
	Malthus Was Right	$1	
	Another Mormon On Drugs	$1	
	Hunters: Did a Cow Get Your Elk?	$1	
	Think Globally, Act Locally	$1	
	Resist Much, Obey Little	$1	
	Native (with globe)	$1.25	
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	American Wilderness, Love It Or Leave It Alone (with flag)	$1.25	
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Hayduke Lives
Rednecks For Wilderness
Dream Back The Bison, Sing Back The Swan
Vote Green!
Subvert The Dominant Paradigm
Another Mormon On Drugs
Hunters: Did a Cow Get Your Elk?
Think Globally, Act Locally
Resist Much, Obey Little
Earth First! (with red, white and blue American flag)
American Wilderness, Love It or Leave It Alone (with flag)
Native (with blue, green and white globe)

EARTH FIRST! WINDOW STICKERS

Green EF! fist with the words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in green on 3 inch diameter white vinyl. 4 for $1 postpaid.

SILENT AGITATORS

Fun to stick anywhere - bar, bathrooms, Freddie offices, trail registers, dead bulldozers, anywhere.

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Coors is Anti-Earth
Coors is Anti-Women
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AND IT TASTES AWFUL!
BOYCOTT COORS

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Kids Shirts!

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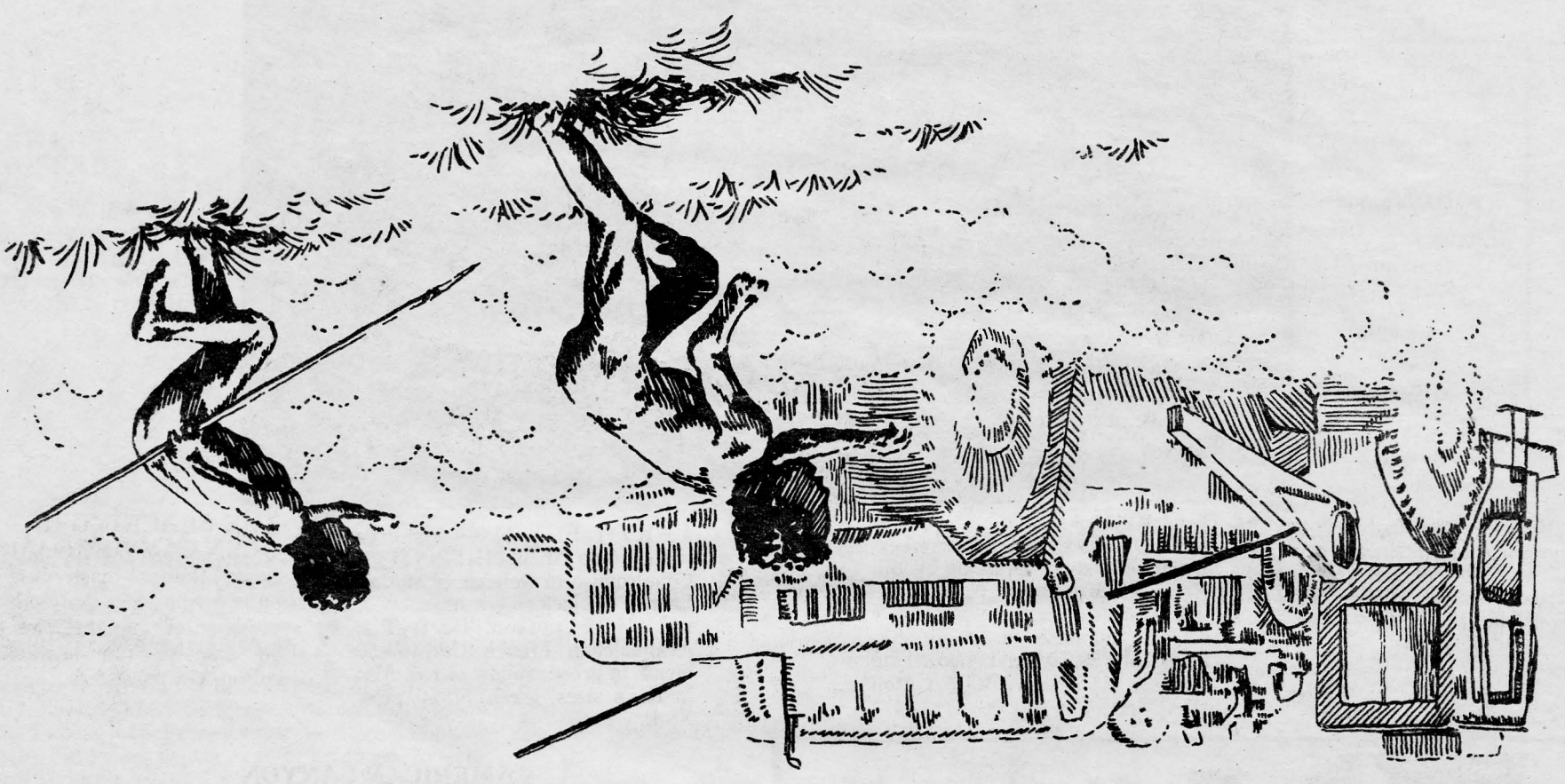

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